

[19th March 1953]

IV.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now take up the debate on the Budget."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of information, ఆద్యక్ష, ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానాలు ఇచ్చే సందర్భంలో తమిళ మంత్రులు తమిళంలోను, మళయాళం మంత్రులు మళయాళంలోను జవాబులిస్తున్నారు. అయితే ఒక్క తెలుగు మంత్రులు మాత్రం ప్రశ్నలు తెలుగులో వేయబడినప్పటికీ జవాబులు ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలోనేగాని చెప్పడంలేదు. ఇకముందైనా వారు తెలుగులో సమాధానాలు ఇచ్చేటట్లు మీరు వారికి సలహా ఇవ్వాలని కోరుతున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I would ask hon. Members to hold their souls in patience for a few more weeks."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order. No more debate will be allowed on that matter."

" I fix a time-limit of ten minutes for each speaker."

SRI T. POTHARAJU :—" On a point of order ఆద్యక్ష, Assembly సమావేశం అయిననాడు మొదటి ఒక గంట కాలం ప్రశ్నోత్తరాలకు వినియోగించబడవలసిన డిన్నది. అయితే ఒక రోజు 15 నిమిషాలు, మరొక రోజు 20 నిమిషాలు, అంతా ఒక ఆర గంటలూపుగానే ప్రశ్నలను పూర్తిచేయడం జరుగుతోంది. ఎన్నో వందల ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానమివ్వవలసిఉంది. ఈ విధమైన పద్ధతి అవలంబించడం వల్ల చాలా ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానం ఇవ్వడం అంటూ జరగదు. కాబట్టి జవాబులు ఇచ్చే ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్య హెచ్చు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. నేను మీకు మనవి చేసేది."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What the hon. Member is now saying was already raised by the Leader of the Opposition the other day and the Hon. Chief Minister answered it. Mr. V. R. Krishna Ayyar will now speak."

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few observations on the Budget proposals and in a general way on the debate on the Budget. Mainly two matters are covered; one the actual Budget and its contents and two the general administrative policies that the Government have adopted or have indicated for the coming year. I must straightaway mention that, as many other members have said, the actual Budget itself can be very properly described as tasteless, colourless, odourless; it is so anæmic and rickety that it hardly holds out any signs of health or hope for the people of the State. We find that the State Government just carry on, just linger on and do not offer to the people any of the schemes which are usually expected of a Government which pretend to run a Welfare State. As a matter of fact, what is it that we expect here? What is it that the millions of the people of this State have been expecting the Government to do in a Welfare State? We expected famine to be banished once for all, not, as I said on a former occasion, by tinkering with the problem and coquetting with cholera and other epidemics which are prevalent in

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the State but by schemes of a wider and profounder character which will forbid for all time to come famines or near-famine conditions in the various districts.

" Now, what is it that we expect on the side of health, for instance? We are expecting more hospitals, more provision for health centres, maternity clinics and such like things which will guard the people of the State against collapse in their health.

" Again, Sir, as regards agriculture and food, what is it that the people of the State expect this Government to do? We expect the Government to take a leading part in promoting agriculture, which again turns on two points; one on land reform which is very important so that the agriculturist may feel the filip and stimulus to produce more and actually help himself in the conduct of agriculture by furnishing manure and other agricultural requisites for bettering himself against conditions of famine.

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

" Regarding electricity, Mr. Deputy Speaker, all of us would urge this Government to provide more and quicker supply of electricity to the rural parts of our State. But actually when we go through the Budget, what we find is that none of our expectations has been fulfilled. Not only that, we find prominently expenditure on police, jails, political pensions and such like things. It is a most disappointing thing to note that no big schemes have been sanctioned at all in the Budget which would banish, as I said before, famine conditions in the State. Nothing at all. The Finance Minister has explained in the Budget that all he wants to do is just to carry on, just to complete what cannot be retracted from, not to undertake anything new but just only to carry on the administration in the strictest sense, namely, law and order. Is it what we expect from the State Government? Or, is that the duty of any civilized Government of the modern day? Not at all. I urge upon the State Government to take up the matter far more seriously. The Government have absolutely abdicated their responsibility of taking up schemes to prevent famine in this State. As the Finance Minister himself has indicated in his speech, almost every district is in a famine or semi-famine condition. We have also heard from the speeches of members from the Congress benches—if I may be pardoned for saying—accusing the Government of dereliction of duty in not providing amenities for the life of the ordinary man so that he can say that he has had the vital necessities of creature comforts of life, namely, housing, food and clothing. Food which is the most important of all has been beyond the reach of the ordinary man to-day. I have stressed on a former occasion that food prices have already got out of hand; they have spiralled up sky-high that the ordinary man cannot afford to buy his food. What is it that the Government propose to do in the matter? The Finance Minister has explained in a kind of complacency and self-satisfaction 'we are watching. prices have settled down at a stable level.' On the other hand, the prices of foodstuffs have gone up very high and in Malabar they have gone up beyond the

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a.m.

reach of the ordinary man; and in the other districts the same thing is happening. What are the regulations or what are the hopes that this Government propose to give to the common man so that he can buy his food at some reasonable price? In Malabar and other scarcity areas, fair price shops supply 7 ounces of rice which ultimately come to 4½ ounces after the removal of the impurities. In fact, fair price shops have forfeited their right to deserve that name, because the prices there cannot be considered to be either fair or equitable. I urge upon this Government to arrange for the issue of at least 16 ounces of rice through fair price shops.

“ With regard to other matters, what is it that has been done? Thousands and thousands in our villages go about saying that they do not have even midwifery facilities and clinics anywhere within a few miles of their residence. Most people resign themselves to death if they are stricken with any disease. Our mothers and sisters have no facilities for medical aid when they are about to be in confinement. Maternity clinics have got to be opened in large numbers. Health clinics and dispensaries have got to be opened. On the other hand, we find no new dispensaries, no new hospitals, no augmentation of the bed strength of the existing hospitals, and where hospitals have been opened there have been no doctors at all. This is a tragic commentary on the interest evinced by the Government in the welfare of the people. A compulsory health scheme under which every person can get medical relief at the cheapest cost is necessary. Poor, lower and middle class people find it almost impossible to get medical relief. These are the grim and tragic realities.

“ Passing on to the question of irrigation and agriculture, we find that the District Food Production Committees including those in Malabar have been making all kinds of recommendations for the execution of minor irrigation projects, repair of tanks, etc. I think they are just waste paper. These Committees are a farce, considering the way in which they are bureaucratically worked by this Government. They are just a sop offered to the people. We expect the Government to listen to the people's needs. When people say that minor irrigation works have got to be executed to promote agriculture, they are told: ‘ Nothing doing whatever for this session. We will consider them when halcyon days usher in this State.’ But I am sure such days will never come if this is the attitude of the Government. So I urge upon this Government to take up with a greater sense of public responsibility minor and major irrigation works instead of saying: ‘ We will just continue those works which will otherwise turn out to be a waste.’ We are doing nothing however small the expenditure and however minor the project may be. This is a most disappointing factor in a country with an agrarian economy, where people depend largely upon agriculture and better production in the farms.

“ Turning to education, I submit that the attitude of the Government is catastrophic. Recently there as an agitation in Malabar—in fact, it is an age-long agitation. Teachers of aided elementary schools in Malabar are not getting a living wage and their conditions

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of service are very bad and wretched. There was considerable agitation and even a threat of strike. So far as I can gather, the present budget does not provide anything for the amelioration of their lot. Recently, their representatives waited in deputation on the Minister concerned, and the reply they got was 'No', perhaps a soft 'no'. Nothing is going to be done to improve the lot of these teachers. It is absolutely plain that this Government are not going to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years, in spite of an article in the Constitution enjoining them to provide such education. In all nation-building activities, in all vital, ameliorative activities and in matters which are considered the obligation of any civilized State, this Government have signally failed. In the prevention of famine, in keeping down the food prices, in the provision of irrigation and electricity facilities and other aids for agriculturists, in the matter of land reform and the spread of education, in all these matters, this Government have signally failed. (The Deputy Speaker sounded the gong.) I will say only a few more words, as my time is up. The Government are absolutely bureaucratic. It is all a case where the people's voice is lost upon them. They never listen to the people, because it is none of their job. They depend upon their own officers who do things in their own good time. Taking, for instance, the Malabar Tenancy Act, no reform has yet been introduced notwithstanding the considerable pressure of public opinion. The scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has not been extended notwithstanding the fact that the Government have received the report of the Committee appointed to go into the working of the scheme. So far as district board elections are concerned, the Government have considerable faith in Special Officers and absolutely no faith in elections and the quick conduct of elections. The Government are behaving undemocratically and bureaucratically; they always hold out some stalking horse as an excuse. Last year they said that they were in the saddle only for a short time. This year the formation of the Andhra State has come in as a handy excuse. Next year it may be something else, and in the year next to that it may be some other thing. Unless there is a change in complexion and fundamental outlook, unless this bureaucratic frame is remodelled, we are not going to improve at all. There has been no change in the administrative machinery whatever. Are the people's representatives associated with the Government in the solution of the day-to-day problems? Long ago, I made a simple and, I think, an elementary request that all M.L.As. should be made ex-officio visitors of the various jails so that they could study the conditions under which prisoners lived and see whether any amelioration was required . . ." (The Deputy Speaker sounded the gong and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

SRI A. S. SUBBARAJ:—"Sir, I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on presenting a nominally surplus budget. At the same time, I should like to bring to the notice of the Government some pressing problems for their immediate consideration.

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Famine is prevailing in some places in Madurai district due to the failure of rain, and there is acute unemployment in certain parts. I request the Government to start relief works like the formation of roads and repair of tanks to provide employment for the unemployed famine-stricken people. When I requested the Collector of Madurai to start relief works in my constituency of Uthamapalayam, he said that it was a zamindari area which had not yet been taken over by the Government and that no relief work could be undertaken or remission of land revenue could be granted in that area. The Collector adduces the same argument for not repairing the three small dams across the Periyar river that lie in the area. I request the Government to arrange for the repair of the three dams referred to. I am afraid that, unless these dams are repaired at once and maintained in a good condition, there is no prospect of increasing the production of foodgrains in this area.

“Next, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that there is no irrigation source with an assured water-supply in the Uthamapalayam firka. Rain is the only source of water-supply for irrigation. Now that rains have completely failed, I request the Government to extend the supply of electricity to every village in my constituency so that the agriculturists may make use of the power for drawing water from the wells for irrigation. I also request the Government to give priority to the Vaigai-Kurnool Canal scheme, which is pending for a long time. If the investigation of the Kallar scheme is expedited, it will give an idea of the potentialities in the matter of food production. Therefore I request the Government to give the utmost consideration to this scheme.

“The investigation of the Bodi-Madurai road has been completed. I request the Government to order the formation of this road immediately. This will provide employment to the unemployed people in those parts. The condition of the Periyakulam-Kumili road is very unsatisfactory. I need not stress the importance of this road which leads to the Periyar Lake. I request the Government to see that the road is maintained in a good condition throughout.

“Before resuming my seat, I once again congratulate our Hon. Finance Minister on presenting this surplus budget.”

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a.m.

* **SRI N. K. PALANISWAMY** :—“கனம் உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த பட்ஜெட்டானது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள மக்களின் நிலைமையை அனுசரித்து தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது அல்ல என்பதாக நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் ஆறு வருடங்களாக நமது சர்க்கார்—மத்திய சர்க்காராகட்டும், மாகாண சர்க்கார் ஆகட்டும்—மக்களுக்கு நேரிடையாக வரி போட முன் வருவதில்லை. ஆனால் மறை முகமாக தபால் வருமானத்தையும் ரயில்வே வருமானத்தையும் உயர்த்தி விட்டார்கள். அது மட்டுமல்ல. பல அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள் சம்பளத்தை, குறிப்பாக வரி வசூலிக்கும் அதிகாரிகளின் சம்பளத்தை யெல்லாம் உயர்த்திக்கொண்டே போய்விட்டார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்காரிலும் இதே நிலைமைதான் இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன் ஆந்திரா மாகாணத்தை அமைக்கப் போவதாகச் சொல்லி பெரிய பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந் தாரர்களின்மேல் போட உத்தேசித்திருந்த நிலவரியை இந்த வருஷம் நிறுத்தி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நாங்கள் அப்பொழுதே சொன்னோம்,

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150 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வரி கொடுக்கும் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களின் மேல் வரி போட வேண்டுமென்பதாக. ஆனால் அதை நிறுத்தி வைத்து விட்டு இன்றைய தினம் ஏழை எளிய மக்கள் துன்பம் அடையக் கூடிய வகையில் புனையிலேமேல் வரி போட உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது சரியான யோசனை அல்ல. புதிய வரிக் கமிஷன் சிபார்சு மூலமாகக் கிடைக்கப் போகும் 517 ரூபாயையும் என்ன செய்யப் போகிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. இன்றையதினம் விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமான பெரிய பெரிய நீர்த்தேக்க வேலைகளையெல்லாம் நிறுத்தி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நடந்து கொண்டிருந்த வேலைகளும் கூட நிறுத்தி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்காக 10 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் வரை செலவழிக்க உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்கார் 2 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது எல்லாவற்றையும் செலவிட்டால் உண்மையாக நமது நாட்டில் பஞ்சமேயில்லாமல் செய்யமுடியும். அதைச் செய்யவில்லை. கனம் மாணிக்வேலு நாயக்கர் அவர்கள் ஒரு இடத்தில் பேசும்பொழுது பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்காக செலத்திற்காக 7½ லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும், வட ஆற்காட்டிற்காக 11½ லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும், கோயம்புத்தூருக்கு 13 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும் செலவு செய்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகள் என்று கஞ்சித் தொட்டி நடத்துவதைத் தவிர வேறு ஒரு வேலையும் கிடையாது. ஜனங்கள் இன்றையதினம் குடி தண்ணீருக்குக் கூட ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த அளவிற்கு உடுமலைப்பேட்டை தாலுகா பூராவிலுமுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்கள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களின் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்காக 16 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதில் 16 அல்லது 18 கிணறுகள்தான் வெட்ட முடியும். அப்படியிருந்தும் அதிகமாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் பணம் இல்லையென்றுதான் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மேலும் சில பகுதிகளைத் தவிர கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லா பூராவும் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் கூட அங்கே எல்லா இடங்களிலும் வரி வஜா செய்யப் பட வில்லை. சில தாலுகாக்களுக்கு மட்டுந்தான் விலக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே பூரா ஜில்லாவிற்கும் வரி வஜா செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னேயே பல்லடம், தாராபுரம் தாலுகாக்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் 7 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் அமராவதி நீர் தேக்கத்திற்காகவென்று சர்க்காரிடம் கொடுத்தும் கூட சர்க்கார் அந்த வேலைகளை இன்னமும் தொடங்கக் கொள்ளவில்லை. அந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு 2½ கோடி ரூபாய் வேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். லேயர் பவானி திட்டத்தைப்போலவே அமராவதி திட்டத்தையும் சர்க்கார் இனியும் காலதாமதம் செய்யாமல் நிறைவேற்றிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“போன சட்டசபைக் கூட்டத்திலேயே கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் நிலைமை சீர்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு ஒரு தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து அதை எக்ஸன்டாக நிறைவேற்றினோம். அதன் மூலமாக கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் தங்கள் பிரச்சனைகள் எல்லாம் தீர்ந்து விடுமென்று எதிர் பார்த்தார்கள். நாங்கள் அதற்காகக் கொண்டு வந்த திருத்தங்களையெல்லாம், ‘It should be a moderate one,’ என்று சொல்லி நிராகரித்து விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் அவர்கள் குறைகள் அப்படியேதான் இருக்கின்றன. எதுவும் தீர்க்கப்படவில்லை. இன்றைக்கு இருபதாம் நம்பர் நூல் 2½ ரூபாயிலிருந்து 3 ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்து விட்டது. நார்பதாம் நம்பர் நூல் 9 ரூபாய் வரை சென்று விட்டது. இன்றையதினம் நெசவாளர்களை பெரியதொரு நெருக்கடி எதிர்நோக்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையிலும் மில்களில் 60 பேஸ் அந்நிய பஞ்சுக்ளை உபயோகப்படுத்தி வந்தார்கள். இனிமேல் 90 ஆயிரம் பேஸ் ஆக பஞ்சு உபயோகப்படுத்தப்போகிறார்கள். உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட நூல்களில் ஒரு பகுதி அந்நிய நாடுகளுக்கும், ஒரு பகுதி பம்பாய்க்கும் போகும். இனிமேல் கைத்தறி, நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நூல் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும். வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து துணி இறக்குமதி எவ்வளவு செய்யப்படுகிறது என்று கேட்டதற்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் 200 பேல்தான் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படுவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். மெட்ராஸ் துறைமுகத்தில் நேரிடையாக

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வந்து இறங்கும் துணிகளைத்தான் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதேசமயத்தில் பம்பாய், கல்கத்தா போன்ற துறைமுகங்களில் வந்து இறங்கி சென்னைக்கு ரயில் மூலமாக ஏராளமான துணிகள் வருகின்றனவென்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது.

“ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி பிரமாதமாகப் பேசப்படுகிறது. இந்த ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றப் பணம் எங்கிருந்து வருமென்று தெரியவில்லை. சென்னை சர்க்கார் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற ஐந்து வருஷத்தில் 141 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் செலவு செய்ய ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த 141 கோடியில் 85 கோடியை ரிசர்வ் நிதியிலிருந்து செலவு செய்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ரிசர்வ் பாங்கில் 9 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் இவர்கள் ஓவர் டிராப்ட் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் மாகாண சர்க்கார் 30 கோடி போட்டால்தான் மத்திய சர்க்கார் 30 கோடி போடும். அவர்களிடமும் இன்றையதினம் பணமில்லை. ஆகவே மாகாண சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காரை எதிர்பார்க்கிறது. ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் அமரிக்காவை எதிர்பார்க்கிறது.

“பொதுவாக இந்தியாவிலுள்ள போலீஸார்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ஒரு நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு 1½ ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதென்று மத்திய சர்க்கார் கணக்கெடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் செளராஷ்டிராவில் ஒரு போலீஸ்காரனுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு இரண்டு ரூபாய் 9 அணு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பம்பாயில் இரண்டு ரூபாய் 6 அணு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பீஹாரில் இரண்டு ரூபாய் நாளுக்கு அணு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சென்னையில்தான் ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் இரண்டணு கொடுக்கிறோம். ஆகவே இது ரொம்பவும் தவறாகும். போலீஸ்காரர்கள் செய்த கிளர்ச்சி நியாயமானது. அவர்கள் நியாயமான உரிமையை அடைவதற்கு போராடியதற்காக அவர்களை ஜெயிலில் போட்டது ரொம்பவும் தவறாகும். அது அநியாயம். ஆகவே உடனடியாக அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் விடுதலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கனம் ராஜாஜியைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு விடுதலை அளிக்க வேண்டியதுதான் நியாயமாகும்.

“ஐந்தாண்டுக் கழித்து இந்த ராஜ்யம் எப்படியிருக்கப் போகிறது என்பதைச் சென்ற ஆறு ஆண்டுகளாக இந்த நாட்டின் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்பதைக் கொண்டு தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். இந்த ஐந்தாண்டு காலத்தில் ஆட்சியில் நாளுக்கு நாள் பஞ்சமும், பட்டினியும்தான் அதிகரித்து இருக்கின்றது. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம். நல்ல நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளையும், நிலச் சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டங்களையும் கொண்டுவந்தால்தான் இந்த நாடு கேழ்வும் அடையும். சர்க்கார் அமைத்த J. C. குமரப்பாவின் தீர்மானப்படி இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு 75% மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கு 25% ம் லாபம் கொடுப்பதற்கு இந்தச் சர்க்கார் சம்மதித்தால்தான் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாயிகளுடைய கஷ்டம் போகும். ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயிகளின் கையிலும் பணம் இருக்கும். மேலும் பெரிய வேலாடுதவிக்காரர்களின் கையில் விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் போய்விடாமலிருக்க சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகளின் கடன்களை அடைக்க முன் வர வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் இதுமாதிரியாக உற்சாகமும், வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்க முன்வந்தால்தான் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள உண்மையான உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கடிக்க முடியும். உணவுப் பொருள் அதிகம் உற்பத்தியானால்தான் நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் போகும். எல்லோர் கையிலும் பணம் இருக்கும். தொழிற்சாலைகளில் உற்பத்தியாகும் சாமான்களை வாங்க முடியும். அதனால் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் போகும். ஆகவே அதற்கெல்லாம் அடிப்படையாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் உழைப்பவனுக்கே நிலம் சொந்தம் என்று ஏற்படுத்தியாக வேண்டும். உழைப்பவனுக்கே பூமி சொந்தமாகப்படவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். மதுரை ஹார்வியில்ல்காரர் போட்ட மூலதனம் ஒரு கோடி சொச்சம்தான். லாபம் மாதிரம் 40 லக்ஷத்திற்கு மேல் சம்பாதித்திருக்கிறார். மேலும் ரிசர்வ் நிதியாகப் போட்ட மூலதனத்தைப் போல் நாலு மடங்கு எடுத்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களிடம் சர்க்கார் ஏன் அவர்கள் போட்ட முதலுக்கு 6½%

19th March 1953] [Sri N. K. Palaniswami]

வட்டி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளச் சொல்லி விட்டு பாக்கிப் பணத்தை தேசிய சொத்தாக்கக் கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இவைகளிலெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தினால் உண்மையாக நாட்டில் பணமில்லையென்ற இழிவு நிலைமையைப் போக்க முடியும்.”

*SRI S. R. ARUMUGAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட 1953-54 பட்ஜெட்டை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சிலவார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் சென்ற ஆறு வருஷ காலமாக பருவமழையில்லாமல் தமிழ்நாடு, ஆந்திரம், கேரளம் ஆகிய இம்மூன்று பிரதேசங்களில் உள்ள சில ஜில்லாக்கள் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. இது போதாதென்று நவம்பர் மாதம் ஏற்பட்ட புயலால் தஞ்சை, திருச்சி ஆகிய இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் புயலால் அதிக சேதம் ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. ஏழைகள் குடியிருந்த வீடுகள் புயலால் பெயர்க்கப்பட்டன. அவர்கள் தங்கி இருப்பதற்கு வீடில்லாமல் பரிதவித்தார்கள், செம்படவர்கள் தங்களிடையே கடடு மரங்களையும் குடிசைகளையும் புயலின் கோரச் செயலினால் இழந்தார்கள். சிலர் புயலில் சிக்குண்டு தங்கள் உயிரிழையே இழந்தார்கள். வாழை, தென்னையை நம்பி வந்த ஏழைகள் வாழ்வதற்கு வகையின்றி தவித்தார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் சர்க்கார் தவிச்சும் ஏழைகளுக்கு தகுந்த உதவியை அளித்தது. அதன் மூலம் வாழ்க்கையில் நம்பிக்கையுடையவர்களுக்கு மறுபடியும் வாழ்வதற்கு நம்பிக்கையுண்டாயிற்று. இதற்காக தக்க சமயத்தில் வேண்டிய உதவிகளைச் செய்த சர்க்காரை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

9-40
a.m.

“பருவ மழை தவறியதால் விவசாயிகளும், விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களும், வேலையில்லா தினாட்டத்திற்குள்ளானார்கள். சாப்பாட்டில்லாமல் தவித்து மக்கள் மடியலானார்கள். இதைத் தவிர்க்க சர்க்கார்களுக்குத் தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி நடத்தி வருகின்றார்கள். கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளில், வேலை செய்ய சக்தியற்றவர்களுக்கு தான் கஞ்சி வார்க்கப்படுகிறது. வேலை செய்ய சக்தி இறந்தும், வேலையில்லாமல் சாப்பாட்டிற்கே வழி இல்லாமல் தவிக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்கு வேலை கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்களுக்கு அங்குள்ள அவசர வேலைகளை எடுத்து நடத்த சர்க்காரால் ரூ. 10,000 அளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. இதனால் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகள் மிக சீக்கனமான முறையிலும், உணுக்குடனும் எடுத்து நடத்தப்பட்டது. குளங்கள் வெட்டுதல், ரோடுகள் போடுதல் முதலிய வேலைகள் நடைபெற்றன. ஆனால் சர்க்காரின் சமீப கால உத்தரவின்பேரில், கலெக்டர்கள் சர்க்காரின் அனுமதியின்றி ஒரு வேலைபையும் நடத்தக்கூடாது என்று இருப்பதால், பல பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளுக்கு தடை ஏற்படுகிறது. அதனால் ஏழைகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்கள் இந்த வேலைகளைத் தாமே எடுத்து நடத்த உத்தரவு பிரப்பிக்கு மாறு சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பஞ்சப் பிரதேசங்களில் கஷ்டப்பட்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன்களும், கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு கடன்உதவியும், மாட்டு தீவனம் வாங்க பண உதவியும் சர்க்கார் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் காலாகாலத்தில் மேற்படிக்க கடன்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் போய் சேருவதில்லை. 6 மாதம், 9 மாதம் கிழித்து தான் பணம் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் போய் சேருகிறது. சர்க்கார் கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகள் தாமதத்தால் விவசாயிகள் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்தத் தாமதங்கள் ஏற்படாதவாறு பார்த்துக் கொள்ளும்படி சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில், பல்லடம், தாராபுரம், ஈரோடு ஆகிய மூன்று தாலுகாக்களும் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அங்குள்ள கால் நடைகளுக்கு தீவனம் கிடைக்காததால் அநேகர் மிக அவசியமான கால் நடைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றவைகளை விற்று விட்டார்கள். தனி அதிகமாக உள்ள ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து, இங்கு கொண்டு வந்து சப்பி செய்யுமாறு சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தனிப்பட்ட

[Sri S. R. Arumugam] [19th March 1953]

வர்கள் கொண்டுவரும் தீர்மான ரயிலில் கொண்டு வந்தால், ரயிலில் அரை சார்ஜ் வசூலிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமாறு மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு சிபார்சு செய்யுமாறு இந்த சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எலெக்டிரிக் மோட்டார் வைத்துள்ள பஞ்ச பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து மினிமம் சார்ஜ் வசூலிப்பதைத் தற்காலிகமாக நிறுத்திவைக்குமாறு சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் நெசவு வேலை இல்லாததினால் மிகவும் ஈஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். குடும்பம் குடும்பமாக வாழ வழியின்றி அலைகின்றார்கள். சில ரகக் துணிகளை—கைத்தறிக்கு ஒதுக்குமாறு மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு விண்ணப்பித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் 40% தான் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நல்ல நூல் தந்து அவர்கள் படும் துயரத்தை போக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எல்லாத் தறிகாரர்களையும் கோ-ஆப்ரேட்டிவ் முறையில் நெய் ஏற்பாடு செய்வது நலம். கஷ்டப்படும் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் திறந்து வைப்பது சிறிது உதவியாக இருக்கும். அவர்களுக்கு நிரந்தர உதவி அளிப்பது மிகவும் நல்லது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“சர்க்காரில் Rural Welfare Scheme என்று ஒன்று வேலை செய்துவருகிறது. இதைப்பற்றி ஜனங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக தெரியவில்லை. இந்த கிராமாபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்தின் கீழ் கல்வித் துறையில் மிகுந்த வேலை செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்தத் திட்டம் முதியோர் கல்விக்கு இரவு பாடசாலை வைத்து நடத்துவதல்லாமல், கிராமங்களில் ரோடு போடுதல், ஆஸ்பத்திரி வைத்து நடத்துதல், கழிவு பொருள்களைத் தேக்கி எருவாக்குதல், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கிணறு வெட்டுதல் முதலிய சேவகளில் ஈடுபட்டு இருக்கிறது. இதை அநேக கிராமங்களுக்கு விஸ்தரிக்கவில்லையானால், ‘சர்க்கார் பட்டணங்களுக்கு மாதிரம் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்துகிறது, கிராமங்களை கவனிப்பதே இல்லை’, என்ற குறை தீராதது. பஞ்சம் அதிகம் உள்ள இல்லாக்களுக்கு இவைகளை விஸ்தரிப்பது அவசியம் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கல்விதான் மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு இதைத் தவிர வேறு வழியில்லை. அவர்களின் முக்கியமான தொழில் விவசாயம் தான். அவர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு பூமியும் கிடையாது. இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடையவேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தினால் அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாத் துறையிலும் 10 வருஷ சலுகை அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மற்ற ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் எந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்களோ அந்த நிலைக்கு கொண்டு வரச் செய்வதற்கு மாகாணச் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகாரம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வருஷம் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு 33 சத விதிக் சலுகையும் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. சென்ற மூன்று வருஷங்களாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை 70 லட்சத்திற்கு அதிகமாகப் போகவில்லை என்பதை நோக்க வருத்தப்பட்டுவண்டியுதாயிருக்கிறது. அரசியல் சட்டம் வந்து மூன்று வருஷங்களாகியும் அவர்களுக்கு உருப்படியான தனிப்பட்ட சலுகை ஒன்றும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. மீதி ஏழ் வருஷங்களுக்குள் மாகாணச் சர்க்கார் எந்த விதத்தில் முன்னேற்றம் செய்யப்போகிறது என்றும் தெரியவில்லை. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இக்குறைகளை நீக்கி, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியான சலுகைகள் கொடுத்துத் தவறுதல் மிகவும் அவசியம் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

9-50
m.

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Mail has characterized our Government and ourselves as persons living in queer street, and our budget as queer street budget. There can be no two opinions about this. We are almost on the verge of bankruptcy and we are living in hopes of getting funds from the Centre every day. Whatever it is, I have got to congratulate the Finance Minister on his having come out with the

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budget proposals in such a frank and candid manner. I have also got to congratulate him on his not having come out with proposals for fresh taxation. Even though our finances are depleted, I can say that we need not be alarmed at this. The Finance Minister has also indicated that we can expect money from the Centre to help us. But the tone in which he has said this is rather, I should say, mild. We have got a right to demand money from the Centre. As a matter of fact, the main income which is derived by the Centre is from the excise and customs duties which are taken from the States. It is our right that we should ask for more quota from the Centre. It is no use going to the gods at Delhi on bended knees and ask them 'you should give us so much for the purpose of enabling our people to lead a better standard of life; you should give us so much for more amenities and amelioration for the people of our State'. When the Government of India are spending so much money on their Legations and on other useless schemes, it is but just that the Centre should grant us more money for meeting the expenditure of the States. I read some time ago in the papers that for affording conveniences and comfort to one of the Ambassadors, furniture had to be purchased from a foreign place. I also read that in certain Legations, costly banquets were being given. Money is simply being wasted. If that is the case, it is but just and necessary that that expenditure should be decreased and more money allotted to States. The Raja of Chettinad stated that we should ask for at least Rs. 50 crores from the Centre for helping us. I should say, Sir, that it is only a modest and moderate demand. The Centre should give us not less than Rs. 100 crores, because the main income which the Centre gets is from the States. The Centre should not take all the income, and then give us a pittance. Therefore, I submit that at least in future the Centre will see the justice of our case and give us more help without grudging it.

"I said in the beginning that I congratulated the Finance Minister on his not having come out with proposals for taxation. But I would like to draw his attention to the surcharge on electricity consumption. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, the surcharge should have ceased. But unfortunately the surcharge continues. The surcharge was 10 per cent then. Now, all of a sudden, it has been increased to 20 per cent. How this has been effected is a mystery. Why it should have been increased without notice is also a mystery. We should have been apprised of the fact that surcharge would be raised to 20 per cent. The increase will, in my opinion, affect many of the poor persons who use electricity. A person who was paying Rs. 1-8-0 previously, will have to pay now Rs. 3."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"No."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—"This increase in surcharge will be a great cut in his limited resources. If the surcharge is more, naturally the increase on the surcharge will be more. The Finance Minister referred to one happy condition in regard to the

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handloom industry. He said 'we were able to decrease the stock of handloom cloth in our co-operative stores'. In this connexion, I should like to thank Mr. Annadurai and his followers on their co-operating with the Government in going through street after street and house after house, and trying to persuade people to use only handloom cloth. He roused the consciousness of the people to consume only handloom cloth. He deserves our thanks.

"In regard to village improvement, I should like to mention a few things. As I have said, villages are only a cluster of huts here and there. They are disjoined and disconnected. There are no roads to connect one village with another. If at all there are any roads, they are only rutty cart-tracks. These villages have no medical facilities. I suggest to the Government that in order to give medical aid to these villages, they should have mobile medical units to go to the villages with doctors and medicine. I have gone to many of the villages in my constituency, and I find that these villages are almost dry. There is no water in the tanks or in the wells. Wells are all dry. Even if the people dig wells, in our constituency, we come across only rock and stone and not water. In places of this kind, Government should try to dig deeper wells or drill deeper bore wells and give water facilities to the villages. I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak a few words."

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a.m. * SRI S. RAMASWAMI NAIDU :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not join other hon. Members in bringing home to the Government the acute famine conditions obtaining in the country, especially in my constituency. Enough has been said by my hon. Friends who represent the Ramanathapuram district, about the famine conditions prevailing there. I do not want to dilate upon it nor to say a few more things which may be more appalling. Anyway, I am confident that this Budget is, on the whole, a very satisfactory one. We have been passing through troublous times. There has been an acute and continuing famine in Rayalaseema and in the southern districts also. There has been a severe catastrophic cyclone in the central districts. Considering the loss of revenue to the Government and the additional expenditure that has been necessitated by the existence of famine conditions and the havoc played by the cyclone, I say, it is nothing short of a miracle that the Government have been able to balance the Budget and, at the same time, provide for all the amenities that are possible in the circumstances. On a perusal of the Budget, one will be convinced that no service has been cut short. The Government have been and are spending more on education, medical aid and every other aspect of life. So, I would say that the Budget is a very good one and the best possible one in the circumstances.

"Sir, we have taken up the responsibility of Government to improve the lot of the common man, the agriculturist, the agricultural cooly, and the man in the street, as he is commonly called. We have been trying to improve his lot, but I should say the

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conditions have not been favourable to us. So, we have not advanced far enough in improving his lot. This common man has been long looking at two pictures. One, of himself, is painted in very dark colour with a dilapidated hut in the background, a broken cart and emaciated bulls, and his children playing in dust and suffering from the pangs of hunger. At the same time, he looks at the other picture painted in very bright colours with a bungalow in the background, a motor car on the side and children playing with toy carts and horses. That state of affairs has been continuing for a long time. This common man who has fed and clothed the other man, has been trying to improve his own lot, but in spite of very best efforts, he has not yet been able to do that. He has been roused to such a feeling, that he is now ready to fly at the other picture and tear it to pieces. That is the condition that is obtaining now. Are the Government going to allow the common man to fly at the other man and turn him down, or are the Government going to help this poor man to raise his standard of life, to brighten his outlook? The latter, of course, has been the aim of the Party in power, and that it has been consistently trying to raise the level of the common man is a fact. But, what has been done is not enough.

“There are about 2½ lakhs of people in every taluk whereas there may be a lakh or two lakhs in every town. But all the colleges that have been built or started have been built and started only in towns. The poor man in the village has not been able to educate his children in the college and if at all he educates them, it is only at a very prohibitive cost, and that is possible only for a very few rich people in the villages. I would like to request the Government to lay it down as a condition that if a new college is started, it must be started in village environment so that the people in the villages, poor agriculturists and agricultural coolies, may be able to educate their children therein.

“Again, all the hospitals and dispensaries are in towns and in district headquarters where there may be a few lakhs of people. I would ask the Government to lay it down as a policy that for every 10,000 or 15,000 of population, there must be a hospital, however small it may be. The poor man must be able to reach it within an hour's journey and get medical aid. The same holds good in every other respect.

“The Government, this year, have been spending a lot on famine relief. Large sums, appreciable sums, have been spent. But I would suggest that it is not enough. The first question that should be decided in affording famine relief must be whether the money will be distributed throughout the villages where the people are suffering. The laying of a few roads here and there or the starting of a few tank repair works here and there will not help the poor man in the village. Therefore, I would suggest that works that would keep the poor coolies engaged in the villages themselves and would not permit of migration should be started. In that connexion, I would suggest that village roads should be

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taken up first for execution. If that is done, the coolies in every village would be kept to the village in forming those roads. I say this confidently because almost all the villages are unconnected by roads. Only very few villages have been connected. So, this will first give work for the coolies, at least for two months. Of course, we are not expecting this famine to continue. If, by chance, famine continues, I am quite confident that the Government would be prepared to spend more. They have already spent about Rs. 10 crores on this account and it is not a small sum. There has been a deficit in the Budget of more than Rs. 5 crores. The Government have been foregoing revenue collections. With all those things, they have spent about Rs. 10 crores. We can confidently expect that they will be prepared to spend a few more crores of rupees to allay the distress in the villages. So, I would suggest that road works may first be undertaken and next tank restoration or repair works. I would request the Government to have a programme of work at the outset. Things should not be left to the discretion of the District Collectors or the Famine Commissioner. The Government should lay it down as a rule that village roads should be taken up first and then tank repair works.

“Sir, it has been said that the Government have not been able to do what is really required for allaying the distress in the village side. I do not think it will be humanly possible for any Government to undertake what all works have been asked for to be undertaken, the hon. Members and by the public. Every village, every taluk, every district is suffering from the same famine conditions, and if about two crores of people were to be fed for a continuous period of six months, I do not think it is a responsibility than can be undertaken by any Government in any country. But if, by some miracle, the Government were to get huge sums of money, some hundreds of crores of rupees, it might be possible. But it is not to be expected in these days. So, what I would suggest to my hon. Friends and to responsible persons in the field is that they should try to allay the panic by saying that there is famine actually, but that the Government are trying to do what all they can, that they are spending money upon them, that they would be willing to spend money, and that we are there to tell the Government, that they should spend money, wherever necessary. The very fact that the Government have come forward to spend money should be evidence of their will and mind. So, as responsible persons, it must be our duty to go and tell the villagers that they should help us. Or, is it expected that if people are dying of starvation and if they are not able to get food, we should re-introduce rationing? Is it expected that the Government should come forward and re-introduce rationing so that everyone may be given some quantity of foodgrains to maintain oneself alive? If that is the intention, I would welcome it, for I am one of those who think that rationing should not be abolished. So, I would even now welcome it if, on that account, we can help the people live through these days of famine. But, if rationing is reintroduced, the other accompaniments of rationing will also come

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in. So, I would not suggest that. I would ask the Government to help us in this time of distress, and help the villager to raise the standard of life and help him to retain his confidence in the Government. We have got very very experienced people at the helm of Government. We have been very fortunate in having as our leader our Chief Minister, the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari. It has been said that many things were expected but that we have been disillusioned. Sir, the very fact that he has been able to run the Government for this year on very sound lines, that we have been able to cope with the conditions of Nature which have been very unfavourable to us and that we have been able to make people have confidence in Government, is sufficient proof of his ability. Therefore, I would submit that this Budget, under the circumstances, is the best one and one that has to be supported by one and all of the House."

* SRI K. NARAYANA:—“ఆధ్యక్ష, లాగడ ప్రభుత్వం హరిజనులగురించి 10-10 a.m.
శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో ఏ సవత్సరాల పరిపాలనా అనంతరం ఒక ప్రణాళిక తయారు చేసి 35, 36 గ్రామాలలో ఇట్లు సవేశనస్థలములు ఇచ్చినామని ప్రకటించినారు. 35 గ్రామాలలో ఒక గ్రామంలోకూడా ఒక నెండు భూమికూడా లభ్యము కావడము లేదు. అట్టి ప్రణాళికలలో స్థానికముగా ఏమీ ప్రయోజనములేదు. అధికారము చిన్న ఉద్యోగస్తుల చేతులలోకి వచ్చి జిల్లా కలెక్టరుకు సర్వాధికారం ఇస్తే ఇంతకంటే సౌకర్యము కలుగవచ్చును. ఇక బంజరు భూముల విషయముకూడా అంతే. హరిజనులకు ఏమీ సౌకర్యములు కలుగుటలేదు. కొంత ఆర్థిక ప్రకారం మిలిటరీనుండి వచ్చిన వారికి రాజకీయ వాధితులకు ఇంకా ఎవరెవరికోకూడా ఇవ్వాలని ప్రభుత్వం ఉత్తర్వు చేసారు. దీనివల్ల మీద హరిజనులకు బంజరు భూములు ఏమీ లభ్యము కావడంలేదు. ఒక్క శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలోనేకాదు. తక్కిన అన్ని జిల్లాలలోకూడా ఇదే మోస్తరుగా ఉంది. రికార్డులలో అన్ని సరిగా నున్నటుల ఏవో చాటిస్తారు గాని కార్య రూపములో హరిజనులకు ఏమీ లభ్యము కావడంలేదు. నూతులు ప్రభుత్వం, సవేశ స్థలములు సాంక్షను చేయుట మొదలైనవాటి విషయములో స్థానిక చిన్న ఉద్యోగస్తులకుకాక సర్వాధికారం జిల్లా కలెక్టరువారికి ఇస్తే ఇప్పటికన్న ఎక్కువ సౌకర్యములు కలుగవచ్చును.

“ఇక ఉద్యోగాలలో 100 కి 10 పర్సెంటు హరిజనులకు ఇస్తామని అన్నారేగాని నిజముగా చూస్తే ఆగ్రికల్చరు, ఎడ్యుకేషను, ఇంజనీరింగు డిపార్టు మెంటులలో దరఖాస్తులు పంపితే ప్రస్తుతం వేకన్నీలు లేవు అంటారు. గాని ఉద్యోగాల లభ్యము కావడంలేదు. S.S.L.C. ప్యాసు అయినవారు కూడా చిన్న ఉద్యోగాలైనా దొరకక రికార్డు లాగడం బరుగుచున్నది. ఇవి చాలా అన్యాయం. ఆఖరుకు ఆగ్రికల్చరు డిపార్టుమెంటులో మేస్త్రీ ఉద్యోగాలు అయినా హరిజనులకు దొరకడములేదు. ఇక హెల్తు డిపార్టుమెంటులో ఒక్క హరిజనుడికి అయినా వాక్సినేటరు పోష్టుకూడా ఇవ్వలేదు. ఎడ్యుకేషను డిపార్టుమెంటులో చూస్తే ప్రెయినింగు అయిన టీచర్లకుకూడా గ్రామాలలో చిన్న మేస్త్రీ ఉద్యోగం దొరకడంలేదు. అక్కడ ఉన్న management లు తమకు కావలసినవారినే వేసు కుంటారుగాని హరిజనులకు తమలు దొరకడంలేదు. ఈ విషయాలన్ని ఆయా వాధితుల సంబంధించిన మంత్రులు సరిగ్గా విచారణ జరిపించి ఆయా జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లకు సరి అయిన ఆర్థిక ఇవ్వడం ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క కనీస ధర్మము.

[Sri K. Narayana]

[19th March 1953]

“తరువాత గ్రామాలలో హరిజనలకు జరుగుతున్న అన్యాయాలు ఇంటితో కాదు. ఆ స్వల్పస్వల్ప నివారణగరించి పట్టములు చేసినారు. గాని దానివల్ల చదువుకున్న వారికి ఉద్యోగాలలో ఉన్నవారికి కొన్ని సౌకర్యములు కల్గినవి కాని గ్రామాలలో ఉండేవారికి ఏమీ న్యాయం జరగడంలేదు. Civil Disabilities Act క్రింద ఎన్ని కేసులు పెట్టివారో రెక్కలు తీసి చూస్తే తెలుస్తుంది. ఏదైనా Act చేస్తే చాలదు. దానిని సక్రమముగా అమలులో పెట్టేటట్లుచేసే బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వం వహించాలి. ఈ విషయమై ప్రత్యేక కమిటీనివేసి అన్యాయములను సరిదిద్దేటట్లు ప్రభుత్వం చూడాలి. హరిజనలు ఎంజరుఫాములకు దరఖాస్తు పెట్టుకుంటే గ్రామాలలో ముససబు కరణాలు చాల బాధలుపెడుతున్నారు. కొందరిమీద criminal case లు కూడా పెడుతున్నారు. వాటిని గురించి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆలోచించవలసినది మరి మరి ప్రారోధిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక మంచిస్థితి బావులగురించి చెప్పాలంటే ప్రతి గ్రామానికి ఒక నుయ్యి అన్నారు గాని ఏమీ కనబడదు. దరఖాస్తులు వచ్చుకున్న తరువాత enquiry ఆఫీసరు వద్దకు వెళ్ళితే ఇంకా ఆలాటమంటు గాలేదు అంటాడు. డబ్బు లేదు అని అంటాడు. పిచ్చుపట్ల తాలూకా నుమారు రి లక్షల జనాభాగల తాలూకా, ఆ తాలూకా గ్రామాలలో మంచిస్థితి బావులు అతి స్వల్పముగా ఉన్నవి. గత సంవత్సరం వర్షాలు లేక కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో పశువులకు మనుష్యులకూడా నీరు లేకుండా పోయింది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెంటనే స్థానిక కలెక్టర్లకు, రెవెన్యూ డివిజనుల ఆఫీసర్లకు ఆర్డర్లు పంపవలసిందిగా కోరుచున్నాను. ఇంతటితో విరమించుచున్నాను.”

10-20
a.m.

* SRI K. T. SRIDHARAN:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would very much wish to congratulate the Finance Minister, but on reading the budget proposals very carefully, I see nothing but disappointment. We all desire to set up a classless society by peaceful and democratic means. Therefore I was expecting that the budget proposals will lead us to that goal, but that was not to be. There is the revenue from land revenue and irrigation cess and forests. There is also the sales tax which amounts to about Rs. 14 crores. This clearly shows that the tax burden falls mostly on the rural people than on the urban people. The expenditure side shows that most of the money is spent on the urban people than on the rural people. Unless the Government change their attitude towards the rural people there cannot be a real welfare State.

“I am sorry to find that the Government have not come forward to foster the handloom industry. This is a major industry in our State and more than 50 lakhs of people are engaged in this industry. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to see that this industry is fostered and nourished. There is no use of tackling this problem in a half-hearted fashion. This problem can be effectively tackled by them only by changing their policy. The Government must set up a permanent financing and marketing agency for handloom products. All the weavers must be brought under the co-operative fold and co-operation must be made universal among the weavers. Steps must immediately be taken to standardize the living and wage conditions of these people. The

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Government must safeguard the industry's interests against the competition of the mill industry. They must purchase only handloom products for their use.

Sir, much has been said about the relief measures. One of them is the opening of gruel centres for infirm handloom weavers and their children. Here also, in choosing the composite parts of the gruel, only Tamilian taste is adopted. The gruel supplied in the whole State is composed of wheat, milo, greengram, onions and of course some salt added to taste. The Malayalees are all rice-eaters. Unless rice gruel is given to them, they will not appreciate it at all. Even in this matter, the Government have drawn a distinction between rural weavers and urban weavers. This concession is denied to the weavers in the rural parts. I fail to understand this discrimination. After all, they are giving gruel to the infirm weavers only. That being so, they must extend that concession to all the infirm weavers, whether they are in the urban parts or in the rural parts. As for the gruel supplied in Malabar, I request that wheat must be substituted by rice. If, however, this is not possible, I request the Government at least to enhance the proportion of the greengram supplied to those gruel centres. I think half of wheat and half of greengram will be quite all right. Milo, which is supposed to be one of the ingredients of gruel, is not at all available in Malabar. Now in the place of milo they are adding wheat. In addition to the other ingredients, I request that coconut also may be added to the gruel supplied to the infirm weavers in Malabar so that they may relish it to some extent.

“ Malabar is a deficit area so far as food is concerned. For about 8 to 9 months in a year, we have to depend on imported rice. If this state of affairs is continued in Malabar for some more years, Malabar would be impoverished and I am afraid a very serious situation will arise in the near future. I request the Government to spend more money on irrigation projects in that part of the State. Let them start both big and small projects so that every inch of cultivable land may be put to some use and that district can be made a surplus area in the long run.

“ Sir, I beg to refer to another matter. There is no fixity of tenure to the poor tenants. That is why the peasants have no impetus to seriously take to cultivation. I request the Government to come forward with suitable measures and enact a legislation so that all sorts of intermediaries between the tiller of the soil and the Government may be wiped out. The sooner this legislation is brought forward the better it will be for all concerned.

“ I am really sorry to find that as regards the First Grade College for Women in Cannanore, no effective steps have been taken by the Government. Much has been said about this. This year also is passing by. The necessity for such a College in that part of the State is granted by the Government, but they have not taken any action in this matter.

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"The Government have no policy to help the Ayurvedic system of medicine. Unless they come forward to help it, that great system of medicine in India will vanish in the near future. There is an institution in Cannanore called the Madhava Memorial Ayurvedic College and Hospital that is run by the Kerala Ayurvedic Society. The Government have recognized that institution which is doing yeoman service to the people of those parts. That institution has addressed the Government for a grant-in-aid. I hope the Government will come forward to help that deserving institution.

"The Government Hospital at Cannanore is really bursting for want of space. Representations have been made for the extension of that Hospital. But I am surprised to find that even the small amount granted last year for the construction of a few sheds in the vicinity of the Hospital, has not been provided this year. That is the only one Hospital to serve the requirements of a vast area. I request early steps may be taken in the direction of bringing out a pucca building for the Hospital so that the people of that area may be relieved of their present distress.

"As for the community projects, they were inaugurated last October. I am sorry that only one centre has been opened in Malabar, and that is in Palghat. I request that another centre may be opened in the Chirakkal taluk. That is the most affected area, due to slump in the handloom industry and people are suffering very much there. If they can be brought together on co-operative lines they can get a living wage and their condition can be improved. When the Government consider the opening of another community project centre in Malabar, I request that it may be opened in the Chirakkal taluk. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this occasion."

10-30
a.m.

* SRI A. RAMASWAMI THEVAR :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to say a few words on the Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister. As admitted by the Minister himself, it is an interim Budget in view of the impending formation of the Andhra State and it does not provide for any new schemes. But I dare say that the Budget has been prepared with much care and impartiality to satisfy all parties including our Andhra brethren. The expenditure figures for the past years and those for the coming years should set at rest all cheap criticism levelled unjustly that the Tamil districts have received a larger share of grants from the Government.

"Sir, I would earnestly request the Government to give better financial aid than at present to all municipalities in general and to the Tiruchirappalli municipality in particular to enable them to execute more expeditiously water-supply and drainage schemes. It is seen from the papers that the Government have recently decided to permit all municipalities in the State to raise loans for the implementation of water-supply and drainage schemes only from the residents of the areas concerned. In the present financial stringency and when the money market is tight, it is not possible

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for municipalities to raise loans from local residents who will not come forward with contributions for the loan. I would, therefore, suggest to the Government that they revise their decision and sanction loans as at present.

"I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government another matter connected with municipal administration, namely, the difficulty experienced by municipal councils in securing suitable men to run their dispensaries and medical institutions. The scale of pay for medical employees of municipalities is much lower than that given in regular Government service with the result that doctors are not willing to work in municipal dispensaries. Therefore, I would request the Government to raise the scales of pay of the medical employees of the municipalities which have surplus funds so as to bring them on a par with the Government scales. This revision should also be applied to the staff working in maternity homes and centres.

"In this connection, I would request the Government to give more powers to the Chairman and the municipal councils as already resolved at the conference of Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

"As regards irrigation schemes, I would request the Government to take up the extension scheme of the Kattalai high level channel which would irrigate about 20,000 acres in the areas of Manikandan and Thiruvarambam firkas of the Tiruchirappalli district. Even during the discussion of the Budget last year, I pointed out this scheme to the Government for early execution. I wish to impress on the Government that this scheme is of imperative necessity which will solve the food problem to some extent.

"The Government must render all facilities and help for the improvement of agriculture and for increased production of food and also extend electricity to all village parts where there are no facilities for supplying electrical energy. I would also request the Government to repair all irrigation tanks in my constituency that are fit for irrigation purposes.

"Lastly, I would come to the proposed sales tax on both raw and manufactured tobacco. I would like to point out that besides the heavy excise duties levied by the Centre, this tax will add to the difficulties and harm the trade. This is only a cottage industry and thousands of labourers earn their livelihood thereby. Tobacco is largely consumed by the common men and the labour class. The imposition of this new tax will naturally hit these people who consume tobacco in large quantities. So, in due course, the industry will dwindle and die a natural death. I would, therefore, like to warn the Government that the very object of the Government to realise the extra tax will fail. But I would like to agree to the levy of this extra tax provided the State Government make arrangements with the Centre to reduce the heavy excise duty by 50 per cent on the manufactured products.

"I would close by congratulating the Hon. the Finance Minister on having presented a very good Budget."

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* SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, let me congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on attaining the unique honour of having presented two incomplete Budgets in successive years. I appreciate the candid expressions he has made why he has not been able to provide more funds for many improvements in the State. From the Budget Estimate I see that adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in the State have not affected the position much as the revised estimates show that receipts have increased. Anyhow, adverse seasonal conditions are there and this fact has been admitted by the Government. But the relief measures adopted by the Government must be said to be far from satisfactory. After I have heard what has been stated by hon. Members sitting opposite, I should think that things are not going on well, as well as they ought to. The word ‘famine’ as it is commonly understood and as it is found to mean in the dictionary is somewhat different from the ‘famine’ which is found in the Famine Code of the Revenue Board. We all see that there is famine in an area and make an appeal to the local authorities and the Government for relief but the Famine Commissioner with his Bible, the Famine Code, in his hand says there is no famine. We want to know what is meant by famine by the Government. If necessary, why not the Government amend the Famine Code so that it may mean real famine instead of artificial famine as it was meant by the framers of the Code? In the Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts people were victims of a bad cyclone during December last and the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has stated that relief has been given to the peasants of the two districts and that it has cost the Government nearly 25 lakhs of rupees. Recently the Government announced land revenue remission also in respect of fields affected by cyclone in the two districts. But what kind of relief and remission? The Government have said that lands on which plantains are grown in Tiruchirappalli district will be given remission of water cess. I really wonder whether the Government, when they passed orders, were aware of the fact that nearly 90 per cent of the lands under plantains are not paying any water cess and that they are all double crop compounded lands. This fact was brought to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue and to my great surprise he told me that he was not aware that the lands were double crop compounded lands. I would request the Government to consider this point and pass orders amending the original orders and giving remission of land revenue to the ryots of this area.

“ I shall next come to irrigation. No doubt Nature has been very unkind to us for some years and even the perennial river Cauvery has failed us. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue remarked yesterday that there was some water in Cauvery. Let me inform him now that there is absolutely no water in Cauvery and there is only sand. The Government are very anxious and concentrate their attention only on new big schemes. I must bring to the notice of the Government that the maintenance of existing sources

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is not receiving as much attention as it ought to. Very many old channels dug by the late Tamil Kings like the Cholas are completely neglected. I would request the Government to pay special attention to the maintenance of the existing sources of irrigation so that they may not become completely useless.

“ Another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is this. After the monsoons have failed successively for the past so many years the Government would do well to consider the question of finding out sub-soil irrigation sources also. I find that the work of sinking wells is entrusted to the Industries department. I do not think that it is the proper department to do this work. The work of digging wells is not an industry. The work should properly go under the irrigation department. It is the irrigation department that should be in charge of surface and also sub-soil irrigation sources. A start has been made in the South Arcot district for digging these borewells. We in Tiruchirappalli are in need of hundreds of sets. Especially after the experience of the past year we cannot any more rely on the channel water alone. (Interruption.) If it cannot be transferred to the Irrigation department, it may be transferred to the Agricultural department. My point is that the work of digging wells is not an industry and the Industries department may very well be relieved of this trouble. 10-40 a.m.

“ I will be failing in my duty if I do not say a few words in this connection about electricity and the power shortage. No doubt the Hon. Finance Minister has made mention of it. But this is not the first year when the monsoons failed. The monsoon failed over a period of years and as such the Government ought to have taken sufficient steps to avert the power shortage that occurs year after year. The Hon. the Finance Minister also made mention of the thermal station at Madurai. The Hon. Minister concerned is not here just now. I am told that the Madurai station would consume about a hundred tons of coal per day if it is to be kept in working order. How much of coal would be consumed by the railways to carry this quantity of coal from northern India to Madurai is a point that has to be considered. I am of the view that stations worked by coal ought to be located in coastal areas so that we can carry the coal required by the station by ship, instead of putting more strain on the already overstrained railways.

“ Here I am reminded of another thing. I am told that machinery which can generate about 4,000 k.w. of electricity, is lying idle at Mangalore. The machinery belongs to Government and I am even informed that Government are anxious to dispose of that machinery to some private firm or mill. I ask : why not the machinery be set up in some place so that it can produce some power and relieve the power shortage which is keenly felt in the south to the extent possible?

“ Regarding the pay of officers I have to say a few words. There is disparity in the scale of pay drawn by the Central Government servant, the State Government servant and the Local Board

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servant. Article 39 (d) of the Directive Principles of State Policy says that there should be equal pay for equal work for both men and women. That being so, it has not been explained why a clerk working in the Central Government service should be paid more and the State Government servant less, and the Local Board servant lesser. If the Government want to give effect to the principle contained in the article I have quoted, the disparity in the scales of pay should go. I therefore request the Hon. the Chief Minister to go into the question and do something.

“ Lastly, I want to say a few words about the horse race. I am not a race goer. I am an admirer of horses. The Government are getting nearly 25 lakhs of rupees as revenue from this source. I am not just now going into the principle of racing. When the Government are getting such a good revenue from these races I want that Government should exercise some control over these races. I am told that the stewards who are the judges in the races, are themselves owners of race horses. I want the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider whether there can be fair racing if the owners themselves act as judges. The Hon. Minister for Sports is not here now. I would therefore request the Hon. the Chief Minister to appoint a committee or depute somebody to go into the question and see whether this practice of allowing the owners of horses to act as judges should not be stopped. If that could not be done I would ask the Government to cancel the licences granted to the races. For the Government to get this betting tax of Rs. 25 lakhs, people have to spend more than 2 crores of rupees. If the races are abolished, this sum of Rs. 2 crores would be available with the people instead of being wasted on races. I would therefore once again request the Hon. the Chief Minister to go into the question and put an end to the practice of allowing the owners to act as judges, as is now done in Madras.

“ Sir, as the Hon. Finance Minister has predicted that we would be meeting in another six months to discuss the detailed Budget of the Residuary State, I will have more to say on these subjects then.”

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the course of the debate that has taken place on the Budget some things have been said about Agriculture. Forests, Animal Husbandry and other subjects. I would like to take this opportunity and give some information to Hon. Members about the work that is done by these departments. Ours is a Welfare State. It is the duty of the Government to give as many facilities as possible to the people to produce wealth, to grow more food and to produce articles of consumption. It is also expected of the citizens of the State that they should co-operate and work with the State towards achieving these objectives. In the Department of Agriculture, we have an organization which is helping the agriculturist in many ways for solving the problems facing him from day-to-day. It is not possible within the short time allowed to me, to mention all the work that is done by the Agricultural Department. However

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I would like to mention just a few of the activities of the department and especially about the most pressing problem that is facing the country, viz., increasing our production of rice. Recently the Government of India have launched a scheme known as the 'Japanese method' of rice cultivation. This Government are co-operating with the Government of India in every way to make that effort a great success. We feel to-day that we are in a desperate condition, when as a matter of fact we should not feel like that. It has been recognized all over that after all our food deficit is only about ten per cent. Sir, cultivators are very amply, adequately and fully represented in this House. I would ask them: Is it so difficult for the cultivators to increase the yield by ten per cent? As a cultivator myself, I would state that it is not at all so difficult. But, if it is so, why is it that we have not been able to make up this gap of only ten per cent? Sir, the Agricultural department has been trying to meet the difficulties that cultivators have in increasing their crop production by at least ten per cent. In the Japanese method of cultivation, the important points are vigorous seedlings, supplying enough manure to the field and then inter-cultivation. Of course, adequate supplies of water are always taken for granted. There is not very much that is new in this method. The Agricultural department has carried on much work on similar lines and for a long time has been impressing upon the cultivators the need for producing strong seedlings and putting enough manure in the field. It has laid special emphasis on green manure. We have devised methods by which while growing paddy we can also grow on the bunds green manure for the succeeding crop. The Japanese method also emphasises this. I would request the Members representing the rural constituencies to exert their influence in the next season on the cultivators to adequately manure their fields and thus increase paddy production.

"Sir, one of the important works that we have been attempting to do is increasing the facilities for carrying on propaganda for improved methods of cultivation. While we have already one Demonstrator for each taluk, it is also necessary to have one more Demonstrator for each taluk. But we have not been able to achieve the object yet. In many places we have almost two Demonstrators for each taluk. But till now it has not been possible for us to give a second headquarters for the second Demonstrator. We have provided second headquarters for the second Demonstrator in some taluks which, I think, will go a long way to meet the requirements of the cultivators.

"Sir, we are proposing a scheme by which practical training in agriculture would be given to the students of Agriculture before they go out into the country to teach the cultivators the doctrines they have learnt in the College of Agriculture. It is common knowledge that we as farmers do not allow our children to work in the fields. While we want to send them to schools and colleges for education, we do not want them to work at all. That is a handicap now. The boys that come to the College of Agriculture

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have no practical knowledge at all. This is a matter which, I think, all the well-to-do cultivators will think over and allow their children to work on their farms before they are sent to the College of Agriculture. Now, we have worked out schemes under which we are insisting on the Agricultural graduates to have intensive practical training in agriculture for about six months before they go out to carry on their work either as farmers which they rarely do at present and which I hope they will do hereafter in a greater measure, or as Demonstrators. I mention this particularly because some hon. Members have said that our Maistries and Fieldmen who go out into the country to teach the cultivators improved methods of cultivation do not know how to work with a spade or sickle or how to transplant or weed. As far as the Maistries are concerned, I think the criticism is not fair. We are appointing Maistries from the Labour Classes and as such luckily they know all kinds of manual labour. We are trying to improve the practical knowledge of Fieldmen also.

“As a Welfare State, we are also providing facilities for levelling the fields. We have about 300 tractors and bulldozers, roughly about 10 for each district or one for each taluk. The hon. Member Zamindar of Edayakottai was saying something about this. We have already reached the target. Now tractors are being supplied to those who want them, without transport charges. So it does not matter how far the tractors are from the cultivator's village.

“Then, Sir, we have a number of pumpsets. We are giving them to the cultivators either on hire or are selling them on hire purchase system. Here, may I take this opportunity of asking the Members to help the department in distributing these pumpsets especially to people who are greatly in need of them because people who can afford to raise money elsewhere or who have money need not come to the Government for taking advantage of this hire purchase system? That is why we have recently decided that pumpsets will be given on hire purchase only to cultivators owning not more than 5 acres of wet land and 15 acres of dry land. This will enable us to give them to those people who are in great need of it. Just now the Raja of Chidambaram . . .”

11
a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“He is Rajachidambaram.” (Laughter.)

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Of course he is also Raja. He was referring to the urgent need for tapping underground water-supply. Let me inform the hon. Member that Government are doing their best in that direction. I think it is a matter of pride that we have this year dug almost nearly 100 artesian wells. We have a programme for putting in 600 more in the near future. We are anxious, Sir, that the water requirements of the people are met if not by irrigation supplies at least by underground water-supplies. The precarious nature of our agriculture all these years has made us undergo a lot of suffering. It is our attempt now to tap underground water-supply to as great an extent

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as possible and in this connection I should like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Members of this House that Government either the Agricultural Department or the Industries Department carry on experiments and demonstrations in different places on the different methods of tapping under-ground water-supply. Government expect that people would go and see for themselves these demonstrations and study the method of putting in filter points. After all, these filter points do not cost very much and they can be put by private interests all over the country. It is not necessary for Government to go on with occupations or professions which could be more suitably and more economically carried on by private interests and by private capital.

“ Sir, I would like to mention one or two points regarding the good work that the Department of Fisheries has been doing all these years. Some hon. Members have complained about this department. It was said ‘ Why waste money to fisheries? The sea is there, the fish is there. Why worry about a department? ’ The problem is not so simple as that. The fish cannot be caught economically by a few individuals. It should be done on an organized basis. And there comes the need for a Fisheries Department. Unfortunately in spite of our having a big coastline we have not made adequate use of the vast water surface. It is said that every acre of water surface can yield about 1,500 pounds of fish per year which is more than the average rice yield per acre in our country. The Department of Fisheries have been doing good work in this direction by conducting fisheries research and by means of demonstration farms also. They are also teaching fishermen how they could do their work in the most efficient and the most economical manner, how to catch the fish first and later how to sell the fish they catch. Fishing is one of our important industries and I think we ought to develop it. We have been helping fishermen in a number of ways. We have been helping them to cure the fish they catch by subsidising the salt that we supply. We have also started schools for the children of the fishermen. So, Sir, hon. Members may see that Government have been doing their best in the matter. We are also opening schools for fishermen's children. We have recently opened a high school at Malpe for them.

“ There is another department which is doing good work for our cultivators—the Animal Husbandry Department. We are particularly anxious that this State should not lag behind other States in the matter of the proper upkeep and growth of our animal husbandry. It is my earnest wish that even the smallest man in our State should own a cow and feed his children with milk and eggs. He and his children are bound to be hale and healthy if they are fed with milk and eggs. This is not enough. He should be able to sell eggs to others who want them. Government are also carrying on research for improving the breed of cattle in our State. It is here that this department has done very good work. We are at present having too many cattle that neither give much milk nor do any kind of draught work but at the same time consume a considerable amount of fodder. We are anxious to improve

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our milk supply by producing cattle of good milk yielding capacity. We have recently started one important line of work in this direction. I refer to the work which is known by the term 'artificial insemination'. Many people may not know much about this. It is necessary that hon. Members of this House get themselves interested in this work which is now being carried on an extensive scale by the Animal Husbandry Department. A good type of sturdy bull can serve 50 to 60 cows in the course of a year through natural process. By artificial insemination as many as 600 to 800 cows have been served. With a few good and sturdy bulls we could serve the whole State. In this connexion we invite the co-operation of the public. In order to make the artificial insemination scheme a success we must get rid of the scrub bull in the villages. I hope and trust that the public will co-operate with us in this endeavour.

"One word more, Mr. Deputy Speaker and I have done. This year the Government have taken a novel step in the way of providing relief to the poor people in the famine areas. Instead of opening the usual work of repairing roads and breaking stones, the Government have gone into fields of private owners to put in contour bunds and thus increase the water holding capacity of these lands and increase their productivity."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Mr. Nagarajan."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"On a point of information, Mr. Deputy Speaker. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture was just now advocating the Japanese method of cultivation of rice. I remember to have read some time ago that in Japan due to paucity of sufficient acreage, paddy is raised even on house-tops. Does the Hon. Minister advocate that we should do likewise in our State also? (Laughter.)

11-10
a.m.

"One other point of information, Sir. There was news published in the Press that about twenty thousand Japanese families are to be imported into India to assist us. Is it a fact, and are they going to be imported here?"

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"We have got a lot of arable land in this country, and so we need not grow anything on house-tops at all. So far as the importing of Japanese families is concerned, I think we have a lot of good and intelligent cultivators, and I do not see any reason why we should get people from another country at all."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, I hope that the time taken by this interlude will not be deducted from the time allotted to me.

"Sir, to-day I am called upon to speak on the Budget proposals for the year 1953-54. Last year we closed with a deficit of about Rs. 5½ crores and for this year in the Budget proposals presented to us, somehow or other our Hon. Finance Minister has

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found it possible to show a surplus of Rs. 20,000. I do not know how it was possible for him to produce this surplus—whether it was with the object of avoiding a further pessimistic atmosphere in the State or whether it was intended to create an atmosphere of real optimism—anyway it has been somewhat of a financial jugglery in the peculiar circumstances existing to-day that a surplus is shown in the Budget. The peculiar feature about this year's Budget is that however much one may try, one does not find himself in a position to characterise the Budget in any particular way. It does not seem to be a poor man's Budget, nor is it a capitalist Budget—we are not able to say anything definite about it. Still, we can derive consolation from one fact, viz., that our Government have not this year come forward with any proposals for new taxation that may be considered oppressive on the people. They have indicated only two kinds of new taxation and they are : firstly the sales tax on tobacco which, strictly speaking, cannot be called a new measure of taxation—because instead of the Central Government collecting the tax on tobacco and dividing it between the various States in different proportions, this year the States have been asked to take up the work of collecting the taxes themselves and putting it into their own coffers. After all, there is only a very slight increase in the expected amount : whereas by way of subvention we were getting Rs. 56 lakhs, we would by this method be able to collect Rs. 72 lakhs, i.e., an increase of Rs. 16 lakhs. The other new tax that is contemplated is to amend to Court Fees Act and enhance the court fees, thereby producing an additional Rs. 50 lakhs. These are not very big taxation measures, and the amounts to be realized are not much ; and so I do not think there will be any point in making any vehement criticism against these proposals. The proposal to amend the Court Fees Act and increase the scale of court-fees has been in the air for several decades now, but somehow or other every time the proposal was brought forward, it was thought that the poor litigant would be hard hit and therefore the proposal was given up for the time being. Neither will we be justifying ourselves very much if we push through this legislation, nor will it do considerable harm if the legislation is gone through. Anyway, my own private opinion is that if for some reason or other our Government are able to give up this legislation altogether, it will be very much appreciated by the common people, by the poor litigants who want speedy and cheap litigation in the courts.

“ As regards the Revised Estimates for capital expenditure, it comes to Rs. 21 crores against the estimated figure of Rs. 19.86 crores ; and we are able to allocate for Irrigation 10.49 crores and for Electricity Rs. 8 crores. Much of this Rs. 10.49 crores has been spent on the Tungabhadra project which is one of the biggest projects in our State.

“ As regards State Trading schemes, it was expected that the disbursement would be Rs. 9 lakhs, but surprisingly enough, last year it came to Rs. 391 lakhs. Again, for loans and advances to agriculturists, it was estimated that Rs. 132 lakhs would be spent

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last year, but it came to a net outlay of Rs. 283 lakhs. The Budget also took credit in 1952-53 for a loan of Rs. 4 crores from the open market. Compared to these figures, we are certainly finding ourselves in a better position this year and we are having a nominal surplus of Rs. 20,000.

(At this stage, Sri R. V. Swaminathan occupied the Chair.)

“ Looking at Capital Expenditure, we find in the Budget proposals an estimate of Rs. 1,842 lakhs, out of which Irrigation takes for its share Rs. 653 lakhs, Electricity Rs. 927 lakhs, Buildings Rs. 139 lakhs and so on. When this total amount is divided as between the Telugu and other districts, we find that the Telugu districts get Rs. 871 lakhs and the residuary area gets Rs. 971 lakhs. Last year, i.e., in 1952-53, the Telugu districts got Rs. 971 lakhs and the rest of the State Rs. 1,129 lakhs.

“ As regards electricity schemes, there is an observation made in the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister, viz., that electricity will be extended and priority will be given only to schemes for which a large measure of contribution will be forthcoming from the public. Sir; on this point I should like to submit that the policy of depending on the people's contribution for extending electricity—which they are constantly and sorely in need of in the villages for improvements to their fields and for better food production—is not correct; it will not be feasible or practicable for the people to make such contributions. On the other hand, the Government being themselves a capitalist, instead of calling for contributions from the people, should somehow or other find ways and means to meet the expenditure themselves and give extensions of electricity to the people in the villages for purposes of irrigation, as far as possible.

11-20
a.m.

“ Sir, now for making up the deficit in capital expenditure, the Government have indicated two ways. One is, they propose raising a loan of Rs. 500 lakhs in the open market and the other is, they propose to approach the Central Government for help in the usual way. Since we are spending large amounts on capital schemes like irrigation, electricity and other nation-building activities which are envisaged in the Five-Year Plan, we will be quite within our limits if we approach the Central Government for help. In fact, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that the National Plan as far as our State is concerned, appears to be breaking down on the side of resources. If that be so, I would submit that the Central Government must come to our rescue and give us adequate help.

“ Then there are a few grievances in regard to certain activities of departments in our State. I will now take up the question of Vaidyas. These ‘vaidyas’ are certificated people and they number about 800 in the State. Even though they have been recognized as a sort of medical practitioners, they are not given proper facilities. I therefore request that the Government would be pleased to amend the Drug Rules, if necessary, and recognize these ‘vaidyas’ and also absorb them in the service of District Boards and Panchayats.”

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* SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, I am glad that I have got the best opportunity to express my feelings, to represent the grievances of the public and also other matters which are considered to be more important and which deserve due consideration at the hands of the Government.

“ Sir, the subject under discussion in the House is the Budget which was presented by the Hon. Finance Minister on the 14th of March 1953. Before going into the Budget, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and also to the notice of the members of this House that I have not had the opportunity of saying a few words on His Excellency the Governor's Address to the members of both the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council delivered on 7th March 1953. Of course, I am quite aware and satisfied that it is practically impossible and also very difficult for almost all the members of the House to have an opportunity to speak on each and every subject at the same time. But, whatever it is, I would request that special consideration and special preference be given to members of the Scheduled Caste if they come forward to represent their grievances on the floor of the House. It is not for me to give reasons for giving special consideration and special preference to the members of Scheduled Castes, except to say that it is within the knowledge of almost all the members of the House that special and statutory provisions have been made in the Constitution of India for the speedy advancement of Harijans, the so-called members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, let me not waste my time on this subject alone. I have got other most important subjects to be discussed within the specified time. However, as the time is short, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that the allotment of five days for general discussion on the Budget is a mere waste of time—not only waste of time. Sir, but it is also waste of energy of the members of this House: and not only that, we are wasting public money at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per day”

MR. CHAIRMAN (Sri R. V. Swaminathan) :—“ What is the hon. Member's suggestion? ”

* SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—“ I will give my suggestion, Sir. After all, what is the benefit that we are going to derive if we discuss matters like this? Are the Government going to take up our suggestions and proposals at least for consideration? Certainly the Government are not going to take up our suggestions and proposals even for consideration. We know, all the members of the House are well aware of the fact—and it is an admitted fact—that Hon. Ministers are not kind enough even to hear what we say on the floor of the House. That being so, what is the guarantee that the Government are going to give consideration to our suggestions and proposals? I would even say that they would throw our proposals and suggestions not even on the floor for fear that it might be possible for members to trace them and take them up to the notice of the Government and press on them the necessity of doing something in the matter, but that

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they may throw our suggestions and proposals into the Bay of Bengal which is nearer to the Secretariat. Such being the case, I am quite right in what I have stated that there is no use of arguing and discussing the matter, wasting public money to the extent of Rs. 20,000. But, whatever it is, Sir, the public may not blame me that I have not represented the grievances of the public on the floor of this House before the Government who could do something in regard to the improvement of the conditions of the public.

“ Now, Sir, let me go into the Budget speech delivered by the Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, on the 14th of March 1953. The Finance Minister was pleased to point out that the Government had gone on the wrong side and spent 10 crores of rupees on famine relief measures against the estimated outlay of 6 crores of rupees. In fact I would be gladder—and I quite agree with the Finance Minister and the Government—if even larger amounts had been spent for the purpose. But, what I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is that the Government have not taken so much of pains to go into the question of awarding or distributing the amount equally among the famine-affected areas to relieve the distress of the people who are really suffering for want of food, cloth, water and other things. The Hon. the Finance Minister was pleased to say that famine conditions were gradually spreading over the central districts of Coimbatore, South Arcot, Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput. I would ask the Government what kind of arrangement the Government have made for the Chingleput district for improving the condition of the people; or have they taken any steps to allot even a few hundreds of rupees towards the improvement of the condition of the people of the Chingleput district? After a study of the sufferings of the people of the Chingleput district, the Members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of the district joined together, forgetting even our party principles prepared a memorandum and submitted it to the Finance Minister and also to the Revenue Minister. We represented therein that the people were really suffering difficulties for want of food and water and requested the Government to take immediate steps to relieve the people from distress. We also personally requested the Minister to give directions to the Famine Commissioner to go into the question whether the facts given in our representation were really true or not. But the Government do not seem to have taken any steps so far. Yet, the Hon. Finance Minister was pleased to say that famine spread even to the district of Chingleput. That is why I say that the Government are not bestowing as much attention on this matter as on the preparation of this Budget. I request the Government to go into this matter at least hereafter.

1-30
a.m.

“ In Chingleput district, no remission of land revenue or extension of time was granted and no relief measures had been undertaken. Even to-day, the people there are suffering on account of scarcity of food and water. Though we had some rainfall in the

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middle of the year, it was not of much use to agriculturists. It only alleviated the scarcity of drinking water to some extent. We have requested the competent authorities to postpone the collection of land revenue in Chingleput district on account of the famine conditions. But they do not seem to have issued any order to their subordinate officers to stop the issue of demand notices and the collection of land revenue.

“Lastly, I come to Harijan uplift. The Government have provided a small sum of Rs. 63 lakhs for this purpose. If I remember right, the sum provided last year was Rs. 73 lakhs, and even with this larger provision the Government were not able to improve the condition of Harijans. In spite of the safeguards for the uplift of the Harijans and the Backward Classes provided in the Constitution, the Government have not taken adequate steps to improve the deplorable condition of the Harijans.”

* SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“అధ్యక్షా! ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రవేశపెట్టిన బడ్జెట్ సామాన్య ప్రజాసౌకర్యానికి భుజింపరానిదిగా లేదు. సాధారణంగా ప్రజల యొక్క స్థితిగతులను అభివృద్ధిపరచడానికి ఈ బడ్జెట్టులో ఎటువంటి ఆభ్యుదయ పురోగామి విధానాలు సూచించబడలేదు. ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులమైన మేమే కాక ప్రభుత్వ సభ సభ్యులకూడా యిదే అభిప్రాయానికి వచ్చినారంటే యీ బడ్జెట్ ప్రతిపాదనలో ఎంత అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకములో ఉందో చూడవలసి వుంది. తాత్కాలికంగా అధ్యక్షాగారిని అలంకరించిన తాముకూడా బ్రెజిల్ బెంచీలలోనుంచి ఉపన్యసిస్తూ యీ బడ్జెట్ వల్ల సామాన్య ప్రజలకు ఎటువంటి ఉపయోగం కలుగదని విమర్శించారు. ఆ అభిప్రాయంతోనే మేము ఈ బడ్జెట్ ను వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాము.

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి తయారుచేసిన అంచనాలను 2 కోట్ల రూపాయలు లోటు ఉండునట్లుగా ఈ బడ్జెట్ ప్రతిపాదనలో సూచించబడింది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని వాయిదా వేయించే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో మాత్రమే ఈ బడ్జెట్ అంచనాలు తయారుచేయబడినట్లు కనిపిస్తున్నాయి. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఎంతమాత్రం లోటు రాష్ట్రంకాదు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని స్వయంపావకం చేసుకోవడం ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులకు తెలుసును. ఈ విధంగా అంచనాలు తయారుచేయడంలో ఏకో రాజకీయ కారణాలు ఉండివుండవచ్చు.

“బళ్లారి జిల్లాలోని మూడు తెలుగు తాలూకాలను ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్నించి విడదీయడంలోని అంతర్యం ఏమిటి? నిర్వివాద ప్రాంతాలైన ఈ మూడు తాలూకాలను మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చడం ఆంధ్రులకు, కన్నడిగులకు మధ్య విభేదాలు పెంచుటకు మాత్రమే పనికివస్తుంది కాని వేరు ప్రయోజనం ఏమీ ఉన్నట్లు కనపించుటలేదు. ఇటువంటి కుట్రలుచేసి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి ఆటంకాలు కలుగచేసుకోవలెనని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించడం ఎంతో విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఈనాడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు భాషా ప్రయక్త రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించడం ప్రజాస్వామిక శక్తులను వ్యతిరేకించడమే అని వారికి తెలియపరుస్తున్నాను. కాంగ్రెస్ మహాసంస్థ ఎంతో కాలంనుంచి భాషా ప్రయక్త రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాన్ని ఆమోదించి, ఆ సిద్ధాంతాన్ని అనుసరించే తన నిర్ణయ పరిష్కారం చేసుకున్నది. ఈనాడు ఈ మూల సిద్ధాంతాన్నే ఈ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కాదంటున్నారు. ఆంధ్రుల మధ్య, తమిళుల మధ్య కలతలు

[Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi] [19th March 1953]

పుట్టించే విధంగా ప్రసంగాలు చేయవద్దని వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరుగనున్న ఈ తరుణంలో ఆంధ్రులు, తమిళులు సోదరభావంతో మెలగవలసిన మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఔషధపాఠశాలపట్ల ఎట్టి శ్రద్ధ చూపలేదని చెప్పవలసి వచ్చినందులకు చాలా విచారముగా ఉన్నది. రాయలసీమలో గత మూడు, నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి వర్షాభావవలన పంటలు పాడై రైతాంగం, సామాన్య ప్రజలు దుర్భర ఔషధానికి లోబడి ఉన్నారు. గత సంవత్సరం ఔషధం ఎంత తీవ్రంగా ఉన్నదో కూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియనటువంటిది కాదు. ఈ సంవత్సరంకూడా ఇప్పటికప్పుడే ప్రజలు ఆహారధాన్యాలు, లభ్యం కాకను, పనులు దొరుకక ఎంతో బాధ పడుతున్నారు. మా ఆనంతపురం జిల్లాలో చాలా తాలూకాలలో ఆందులో కదిరి, పెనుకొండ తాలూకాలలో కరువు చాలా దారుణంగా ఉంది. ఈ విషయాన్ని అన్ని పార్టీలకు చెందిన శాసనసభ్యుల మండరము రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారికి విన్నవించుకున్నాము. అయినప్పటికీ వారు ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనలేదు. అంతేకాక వారు ఆ ప్రాంతాలకు పర్యటనవచ్చి పరిస్థితులను స్వయముగా తెలుసుకొనుటకై నను ప్రయత్నించలేదు. మూడు సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో కరువుపల్ల ప్రజలయొక్క కొనుగోలుశక్తి పూర్తిగా పడిపోయింది. లభ్యమయ్యే ఆహారధాన్యాలనయినా కొనుగోలుకు వారికి శక్తిలేకుండా ఉన్నది. పనులులేని కారణంచే వారికి కూలి సంపాదించుకొనే అవకాశమైనా లేదు. గత సంవత్సరం కొన్ని గంజికేంద్రాలను విచ్చాటుచేశారు. కాని ఈనాడు వాటిని ప్రభుత్వంవారు మూసివేసినారు. ఆకలో అన్న అన్నాచురురై వేద ప్రజలు గగ్గోలు పెడుతుంటే కనీసం గంజికేంద్రములైనా ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొనక పోవడం దారుణమైన విషయం. ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో కరువుపనులను కొనసాగించుట కూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిలిపివేశారు. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. అంతేకాకుండా కరువుపనులను అమలుజరుపుటకు కేటాయించిన మొత్తంకూడా చాలా స్వల్పముగా ఉన్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కరువు, కాటకాలలో అలమటిస్తున్న వారిని రక్షించడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ చూపుటలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విస్తడమన్నది కాబట్టి రాయలసీమలో కరువుపనులు చేయవలసరేదని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం తలంచేయడం అది ఆదిదారుణమైన విషయమని వారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. కరువు, కాటకాలలో అలమటిస్తున్న ప్రజలపట్ల కనికరం చూపించవలసిన బాధ్యతను ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు విస్మరించరాదని విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. ఉన్న కొద్దిపాటి గంజికేంద్రాలనైనా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం మూసివేస్తోంది అంటే అది ఎంతటి అమానుష విషయమో గుర్తించగోర్రాను. మా పెనుకొండ తాలూకాలోని గంజికేంద్రాలను, దాదాపు అన్నింటిని మూసివేశారు. ఈ మధ్య మా ఆనంతపురంజిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారు పెనుకొండ Camp వచ్చినపుడు వెయ్యిమంది ప్రజలు ఆయనను దర్శించి గంజికేంద్రాలు మూసివేయవద్దని విన్నవించుకుంటే వారు, ప్రభుత్వంవారు వీటిని మూసివేయవలసినదని ఉత్తరువులు పంపారు నేను చేసేది ఏమీలేదని శలవిచ్చారు. ఇక కరువు అప్పులు ఇచ్చే విషయంలోకూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా కఠినంగా ప్రవర్తించారని చెప్పవలసి ఉంది. ఈ సంవత్సరం మా జిల్లానుంచి తొమ్మిది లక్షల రూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ కరువు అప్పుల పట్టికీంద వాపసు తీసుకున్నారు. వేద ప్రజలు కరువు అప్పులకై దరఖాస్తులు పెట్టుకున్నప్పటికీ కలెక్టరుగారికి ఇచ్చిన గ్రాంటు నుంచి ఇంతవెద్ద మొత్తాన్ని వాపసు తీసుకోవడం చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. గంజికేంద్రాలను ఎత్తివేయడం, కరువుపనులను నిలిపివేయడం కరువు అప్పులకుకూడా మంజూరుచేయకపోవడం చాలా ప్రమాదకరమైన విధానమని

19th March 1953] [Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi]

ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి నిర్ధాక్షిణ్య భావంతోకనుక ప్రభుత్వం సంపరించినట్లయితే ఆకలిభాదలు సంభవిస్తాయని, ప్రజాసామాన్యం దారణ సంతోషానికి గురికావలసినస్తుందని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి. ఇక చేనేతపనివారియొక్క, కల్లు గీసుకొనేవారియొక్క పరిస్థితి చాలా భయాపహంగా ఉన్నది. వారికి ఎటువంటి వృత్తి లేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఈ ఆనెంట్ల సభ్యుల సౌకర్యార్థం సమీపంగా ఒక నీరా స్టాల్ ప్రారంభించబడింది. నీరా ఆరోగ్యవంతమైన, పుష్టికరమైన ఆహారమని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంగీకరించినదే. నీరా దీనుకొనే సౌకర్యం ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమవంటి ఊమ ప్రాంతాలలో కలుగజేయవలసి ఉంది. ఆహారభాగ్యాలు నేకరించుకొనే శక్తి లేనివారు కడకు కొద్దిగా నీరా త్రాగి ఆయనా కడుపు నింపుకొని, ప్రాణం రక్షించుకొనే అవకాశాల్లా నా కలుగజేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడిన ప్రాంతాలపట్ల ఇటువంటి ఉదాసీనభావాన్ని చూపడం చాలా దారుణమైనటువంటి విషయం. ప్రజల ప్రాణాలలో వెలగడడం ప్రమాదకరం. వాస్తవిక పరిస్థితులను గుర్తించి ఊమనివారణ కార్యక్రమాలను వెంటనే ఆమలు జరుపుటకు పూనుకొనవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. పరిస్థితులు సక్రమంగా ఉన్నవని అపోహపడవద్దని సకాలంలో ప్రజలకు సాయపడవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. వెనుకొండ తాలూకాను ఇప్పుడు B జోన్ గా పరిగణించారు. ఈ తాలూకాలో ఊమం చాలా తీవ్రంగా ఉంది. దీనిని A జోన్ గా పరిగణించి వెంటనే గంజి కేంద్రాలు తెరిచి ఊమనివారణ కార్యక్రమాలను ఆమలు పరచి ప్రజలను ఆదుకోవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ ఊమ ప్రాంతాలను మంత్రిగారు స్వయంకుగాచూచి తగినటువంటి శ్రద్ధచూపి వెంటనే ఊమ నివారణకు పూనుకోవాలి.

“అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు రైతాంగాన్ని దినదినం హెచ్చరిస్తున్నారు. అయితే ఈ అధికాహారోత్పత్తిని సాధించుటకు కావలసిన సౌకర్యములను మాత్రం ప్రభుత్వం కలుగజేయటలేదు. ఏదో జపానపద్ధతి అని, మరొక విధానమని ప్రచారం చేస్తున్నదేకాని వ్యవసాయానికి అత్యవసరమైన నీటి వనతులు కల్పించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం తగినంతశ్రద్ధ చూపడంలేదు. నీటివనతులు, ఎరువులు రైతుల అందుబాటులో ఉంటే అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తిని సాధించవచ్చు. మా ఆనంతపురం జిల్లాలో పెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టులను నిర్మించే సావకాశంలేదు. కాని ఉన్న చెరువులను, భావులను మరమ్మత్తు చేయించినట్లయితే అధికంగా ఆహారభాగ్యాన్ని పండించవచ్చు. మా తాలూకాలో బుక్కపట్నం, ధర్మవరం గ్రామాలలో పెద్ద చెరువులు ఉన్నాయి. వాటికి మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించినట్లయితే కొన్ని వేల ఎకరములకు అదనంగా నీటిని సప్లయి చేయించవచ్చు. అంతేకాక ఈ చెరువు గర్బాలలో నూతులు త్రవ్వించి వాటిలో లభ్యమయ్యే నీటిని ఇంజన్ల సహాయంతో తోడి పొరించినట్లయితే ఆహార భాగ్యాన్ని పండించవచ్చునని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సౌకర్యములు కలుగజేయనిదే ఊమనివారణ సాధ్యంకాదు. రైతులకు కావలసిన నీటి సదుపాయములు కలుగజేయకపోతే అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తిని సాధ్యపడదు. కనుక వెంటనే ఊమనివారణ కార్యక్రమం క్రింద ఈ పనులను ఆమలుజరుపవలసినదని కోరుతూ ఈ బడ్జెట్టును వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI N. MOUNAGURUSWAMI NAIDU :—“ Mr. Chairman, I support the budget proposals. I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on the frank and candid manner in which he described the financial position of the State. When the budget

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a.m.

[Sri N. Mounaguruswami Naidu] [19th March 1953]

for the year 1952-53 was presented, a deficiency of Rs. 3½ crores was anticipated. But now, after the final accounts have been settled, we find that the actual deficit is Rs. 5 crores. The Hon. Finance Minister has explained that this deficit has been caused on account of the famine conditions prevailing in the State. Rs. 10 crores have been spent on famine relief works so far, and the Central Government have helped us only to the extent of Rs. 2 crores.

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

Distress conditions still prevail throughout the State. Famine has developed and spread to the South. Almost all the southern districts of Tamilnad are in the grip of famine. I am glad to state that the Government have been trying their best to alleviate distress and they have been doing all that is humanly possible to do under the circumstances. Gruel centres have been opened wherever necessary and relief works such as renovation of ponds and laying of roads have been started. I myself come from a famine-stricken area and I know the excellent work that is being done there. Even drinking water is not available in some places in my area. The Railway department has been supplying water at the rate of 20,000 gallons per day to the Udamalpet Municipal area for the last one year. Even the little rainfall that other places in Tamilnad were blessed with at the time of the recent cyclone has not helped us much. Distress conditions still continue and there is no prospect of rain in the near future. The north-east monsoon generally commences in November and till then we have to get on. The existing gruel centres have to be continued and many more new gruel centres have to be opened. Relief works have to be started. All this means that we need a lot of more money. I thank the Government for not imposing any new taxes. There is poverty everywhere and the people cannot bear the burden of further taxation. The question then arises as to how to find the required money. As the Hon. Finance Minister has proposed, a loan can be floated. The Central Government can be approached for further funds by way of contributions and loans. They must be made to understand the seriousness of the position. I endorse every word of what the Raja of Chettinad said in this connexion. We cannot close gruel centres or stop relief works for want of money. In this connexion, I want to mention one fact. Hitherto District Collectors were authorized to start relief works whose estimated cost was below Rs. 10,000. I understand that this power has now been withdrawn by the Board of Revenue. I submit that the Collectors must be re-invested with that power. Then again, I understand that the wages paid in famine relief works has been cut down to four annas for every male and 2 annas for every woman. This is a very low wage and I submit that it must be increased to at least 10 annas and 6 annas, respectively.

“Udamalpet and Dharapuram taluks constitute a famine-stricken area. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people there, and the rainfall is very low. The Government, after careful consideration, proposed to start the Amaravathi Project to

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ward off future famine conditions. Amaravathi is a perennial river. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2½ crores. The investigation has been completed and the scheme is ready for execution. After the dam is completed, it is expected that the project will provide sufficient water for bringing under cultivation an additional 18,000 acres. The ryots were asked to pay a betterment fee and they had agreed to pay at the rate of Rs. 700 per acre. An amount of Rs. 6,00,000 had already been collected and deposited and it is now in the Government Treasury. The people of the area expected that the work would be taken up this year itself. But unfortunately the Government were not in a position to take it up. The best that the Government can do under the circumstances is to give an assurance to the people that the matter has not been dropped and that they would certainly take it up when the financial position of the State improves. The next budget is likely to be presented within five or six months. The partition of the State would be over by then. So far as the residuary State is concerned, there is no new irrigation work to be taken up under the Five-year Plan. So, we can press the Central Government to include this in the Plan, and the work can be started.

“Udamalpet is always a famine area so far as drinking water is concerned. Scarcity of drinking water is a grave problem so far as that town is concerned. As I have already said, the Railway Department has been supplying water for the last one year at an enormous expense. This problem can be solved only by taking up for execution the Thirumurthi Hills water scheme. The investigation is over and the scheme has been found feasible. It is an irrigation as well as a drinking water-supply scheme. The ryots who will benefit by the scheme are willing to contribute by way of betterment fee half the amount that is necessary for executing the scheme. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs and the ryots are willing to contribute Rs. 20 lakhs. I request the Government to take up this scheme also for execution as soon as their financial condition improves.

“Before concluding I would request that the Government will be pleased to immediately advise the Electricity department not to collect minimum charges so far as agricultural pumpsets are concerned. There have been no rains, and there has been power cut prevailing for the last five or six months. To compel the poor ryots, who are already suffering on account of famine conditions, to pay minimum charges, is too much. Government are already spending money by way of opening gruel centres and starting relief works for the purpose of giving people employment. It is only just in these circumstances that people are not harassed to pay minimum charges in respect of agricultural pumpsets.

“I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak.”

* SRI C. PRABHAKARA CHOWDARY:—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా! ఇంతకు ముందు మాట్లాడిన గౌరవ సభ్యులు శ్రీ ధర్మలింగం గారు చెప్పినట్లుగానే ఇక్కడ జరుగుతున్న

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a.m.

[Sri C. Prabhakara Chowdary] [19th March 1953]

వర్షలు మాత్రం ఉపయోగించేకుండా పోతున్నాయి. సభ్యులు వారి నియోజకవర్గాలలోని ప్రజలు పడుతున్న బాధలు ఈ సభలో మొదటిసారిగా వేరూ, మంత్రులు ఆ మొరలను ఒక చెవిలో వివరించడం రెండవ చెవినుంచి వదలివేయడం మాత్రమే సంభవిస్తుందిగాని ప్రజల కష్టసుఖాలను అరసి వారి ఇబ్బందులను యాచించుటకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం కృషి చేయడం లేదని చెప్పవలసి వచ్చినందుకు విచారిస్తున్నాను. గత ఎనెంబ్బింకాల్లో కూడా అప్పుడు నా నియోజకవర్గానికి చెందిన శాసన సభ్యులు ఆ క్రొవ్వడి లింగరాజుగారు అనేక కార్యాయములు ఈ శాసనసభలో రాజమండ్రి తాలూకాలోని మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతాంగం పడుతున్న ఇబ్బందులను గురించి ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేస్తూండేవారు. ఎన్నిసార్లు ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వం వారికి విన్నవించుకొనినప్పటికీ ఫలితం మాత్రం శుద్ధసూన్యం. రాజమండ్రి తాలూకాలోని మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో ఎటువంటి నీటి సౌకర్యాలను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాటు చేయడంలేదు. అనేక గ్రామాలు గోదావరి నదికి నాలుగు, అయిదు మైళ్లదూరంలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఎటువంటి నీటి వనరులకే కరువు, కాటకాలతో తాండవిస్తున్నాయి. ఈ గ్రామాలలో త్రాగుటకు మంచినీరైనను సరిగా లభ్యంకాక ప్రజలు ఎంతో ఇబ్బందిపడుతున్నారు. అక్కడక్కడ ఉన్న చెరువులకు మరమ్మతులకే పంటలు పాడైపోతున్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వం వారు మెట్టప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజలకు ఎట్టిసహాయాన్ని చేయరనే విషయం స్పష్టమే కాని కనీసం మంచినీటి సౌకర్యాలైనా కలుగించుటకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధలినుకొనుటలేదనేది చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఇప్పుడున్న మంచి నీటి భావులనైనను లోతు చేయించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే పూనుకొనవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. కడకు త్రాగుటకై నా నీరు లభ్యంకాకుండుటవల్ల రాజమండ్రి తాలూకా మెట్టప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజలు గ్రామాలు విడిచి వెళ్లిపోతున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా గ్రామాలు నిర్జనుష్యం అయిపోతున్నా ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ చూపడంలేదు. ఈ పరిస్థితులను చక్కదిద్దడానికి ఇప్పుడైనా ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకోవాలి.

“ఇక ఆహార సమస్యపరిష్కారానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు వివిధంగాను ప్రయత్నంచేయడంలేదు. ఆహారధాన్యాల ధరలు ఇప్పటికే చాలా విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయాయి. మిగులు జిల్లాలోని మెట్టప్రాంతాలయొక్క ఆవసరాలను గుర్తించకుండా ధాన్యాన్ని దక్షిణాదికి భారీ ఎత్తున ప్రభుత్వం తరలించుకొని పోతున్నారు. తత్ఫలితంగా ఈ నాడు మిగులు జిల్లాలోకూడా ధాన్యం ధర బస్తా ఒకటికి రేం రూపాయల వరకు పెరిగిపోయింది ఇకముందు, యిండు ధాన్యంధర విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయిందనడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. రాష్ట్రంలో మెట్టప్రాంతాలన్నింటిలోను ఈ సంవత్సరం కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినాయి, పంటలులేవు. పంటకజనానికి కనులులేవు. ప్రజాసామాన్యం పూర్తిగా కొనుగోలు శక్తికోల్పోయింది. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో దినదినం పెరిగిపోతున్న ఆహార ధాన్యాల ధరలను అదుపులో పెట్టుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించక పోయినట్లైతే ఆకలిబావులు సంభవించవచ్చునని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. మిగులు జిల్లాలోని చౌకడిపాలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలావరకు మూసివేశారు. ఇందువలన కూడా భూస్వాములు ఆహార ధాన్యాల ధరలను విపరీతంగా పెంచుచేశారు. పంటక జనానికి సరిఅయిన ధరలకు ఆహార ధాన్యాల లభ్యమయ్యేందుకుగాను చౌకడిపాలను వెంటనే స్థాపించవలసినదనికూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇక చెరుకు పండించే రైతుల విషయం గమనించండి. ఫాక్టరీ యజమానులకు విశేషంగా లాభాలు వస్తున్నప్పటికీ రైతుకుమాత్రం చిల్ల యజమానులు సరియైన ధరలు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. చెరుకు ఉత్పత్తిదారులకు సరియైన వెలు చెల్లించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వం చిల్ల యజమానులను ఒత్తిడి చేయదు సరికదా రైతులు తమ పంటను తప్పక

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యీ మిల్లలకు అమ్మవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వం నిర్ణయించింది. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం రైలాంగాన్ని గాక పెట్టుబడిదారులను ప్రోత్సహిస్తోంది. ఇటువంటి విధానంవల్ల రైతులు నిరుత్సాహం చెందుతున్నారు. ఇక గ్రామాలలో నీటి సరఫరా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసే విషయంలో కూడా పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాముల, పెట్టుబడిదారులయొక్క ప్రయోజనాలను మాత్రమే దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు స్కీములను అమలు పరుస్తున్నారు కాని సామాన్య రైలాంగం యొక్క ఇబ్బందులను ఎవ్వరు గమనించడంలేదు. కిర్లంపూడి పంచదార పాక్టరీవారి సౌకర్యార్థం ఎన్నో లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి ఒక రెగ్యులేటరు కట్టుటకు ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొంది. దీనివల్ల పిటాపురం తాలూకాలోని 40 గ్రామాల వరకు దెబ్బతింటాయి. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించుకొనిన, వారు ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధచూపడంలేదు. ఈ రెగ్యులేటరు వల్ల రెండ్ర గ్రామాలు మునిగిపోయే ప్రమాదం ఉన్నది. కిర్లంపూడి పంచదార మిల్లకు ఉపయోగకరమైనటువంటి ఈ రెగ్యులేటరును నిర్మించుట ప్రభుత్వం విరమించుకోవాలి. ఈ రెగ్యులేటర్ బదులు వినదికో రిజర్వాయర్ కట్టిస్తేనే వేలాది ఎకరముల భూమిని సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు, అందు మూలంగా అహారధాన్యాలను అధికంగా ఉత్పత్తి చేయవచ్చు. కాని ఈ స్కీమును ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకోలేదు. కిర్లంపూడి మిల్లయజమానుల సౌకర్యార్థం రెగ్యులేటర్ కట్టడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి డబ్బువస్తుంది కాని, విలూరు రిజర్వాయర్ నిర్మాణానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు లేదంటోంది. దీనినిబట్టి ఇది పెట్టుబడిదారుల ప్రభుత్వమా, పేదరైలాంగానికి అండగా నిలచే ప్రభుత్వమా బోధపడుతుంది.

“రెండవ పంటకు నీటిని supply చేసే విషయంలో కూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం చాలా అక్రమంగా ఉన్నది. వీలైన ఉన్నకొన్ని గ్రామాలకు గాక ఇతర గ్రామాలకు రెండవ పంటకు నీటిని supply చేయడం జరుగుతోంది. అరవల్లి గ్రామానికి ఈ విషయంలో ఎంతో అన్యాయం జరిగింది. రెండవ పంటకు వీలైనంత హద్దుగా నీటిని supply చేయగలిగితే ఎవ్వరు అభ్యంతరం పెట్టరు కాని గోదావరి అనకట్ట కింద నిలువ ఉన్న నీరు చాలాపరిమితంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు, నిలువ ఉన్న గ్రామాలకు కాక, ఇతర గ్రామాలకు నీటిని సరఫరా చేస్తామనడంవల్ల రైతులలో స్పృహలు బయలుదేరుతాయి. పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాముల ఒత్తిడికి లొంగిపోయి ప్రభుత్వం ఇటువంటి అక్రమ విధానాన్ని అనుసరించడం చాలా అన్యాయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పెట్టుబడిదారులకు సహాయపడుతున్నదనే దానికి మరొక ఉదాహరణ ఇస్తాను. మల్లేశ్వరి టెక్స్టైల్ మిల్లు కార్మికులు ఒక సంఘాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేసుకొన్నారని ఆ మిల్లను యజమానులు మూసివేశారు. మిల్లను తెరిపించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎటువంటి ప్రయత్నం చేయలేదు. కార్మికులు సంఘాన్ని పెట్టుకొనడమనే ప్రాథమిక హక్కునైనా మిల్లు యజమానులు అంగీకరించక కార్మికులను నిరుద్యోగులుగా చేస్తున్నా ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోకపోవడం విచారకరమైన విషయం. కార్మికులు తమ న్యాయమైన హక్కులను కాపాడుకొనుటకు సమైచేయడంనే అటువంటి కార్మికులను నిరుద్యోగులను చేయుటకు మిల్లు యజమానులు చేసే ప్రయత్నాలను ప్రభుత్వం అరికట్టకపోవడం చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఇక రాజమండ్రి పేపర్ మిల్లు ఏ పరిస్థితులలో ఉని చేస్తోందో గమనించండి. మిల్లను అభివృద్ధి పరచే పరికరాలకు వెచ్చించుటకు బదులు, లక్షలాది రూపాయలు రద్దును కొనుటకు వెచ్చించబడినాయి. ఈ నాడు పేపరు మిల్లగోడౌన్లలో చూడు నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలకు సరిపోయినంత రద్దు ఉన్నది. ఈ విధంగా అనాలోచితంగాను చాలా ఖర్చులు చేయడం ఇక ముందైనా ప్రభుత్వం నిరోధించాలి. ఇక మిల్లు కార్మికులకు ఇచ్చే జీతాలు కూడా

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கால தகவலாகக் கொள்க. ரீஷு ரூ. 0-6-0, ரூ. 0-8-0 கூலிக்கு
கூடக் கொள்க. மில்லு private management கீழ் ఉన్నது technical
personnel కు రీஷు రూ. 2-8-0 కూలి ఇచ్చేవారు. అటువంటి పనివారికి రీஷు
రూ. 1-8-0 మాత్రమే ఇవ్వబడుతోంది. ఈ మిల్లను జాతీయం చేసిన ప్రతిఫలం
కార్మికులు పొందలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. ఈ మిల్లవల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి లాభం వచ్చినట్లు
కూడా రెక్కలలో తెలియజేశారు. అయినప్పటికీ కార్మికులకు ఎటువంటి సౌకర్యాలు
చేయబడలేదు, బోనస్ ఇవ్వలేదు.

“మా రాజమండ్రిలో లోహపరిశ్రమ కర్మాగారాలు చాలా ఉన్నాయి. కాని
ఈ workshop లకు సరిగా పనిలేకుండా ఉన్నది. ఆలమినియమ్, ఇత్తడి మున్నగు
లోహముల ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోవుటవల్ల ఈ పరిశ్రమ లాభనాశంగా లేకపోవడం
వల్ల అనేక workshop లను మూసివేశారు. తత్ఫలితంగా ఎంతోమంది కార్మికులకు
పనిలేకుండా పోయింది. కాబట్టి ముడిలోహములను సరసమైన ధరలకు స్వే
చేయించే ఏర్పాట్లను చేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇక కార్మిక
సంఘాలు మొదలైనవాటి జమాఖర్చులను సరిచూడడానికి ప్రభుత్వమే ఆడిటర్లను నియ
మించాలి. రూ. 0-1-0, రూ. 0-2-0 సభ్యత్వ రుసుముల కార్మిక సంఘాలు మొద
లైనవి ప్రత్యేకంగా auditor లను నియమించుకోవడం అనాధ్యం. అది వాటి స్వీ
తకు మించినపని. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారే ఆడిటర్లను నియమించి ఈ సంఘముల
రెక్కలను ఆడిట్ చేయించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.”

12 noon. * SRI A. SENAPATHI GOUNDER :—“కనம் உதவி சபா நாயகர்
அவர்களே, தற்சமயம் சர்க்கார் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களால் இந்த சபையில்
சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில், நமது ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள 80 சத
விகித விவசாயிகளைக் கருத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த வரவு செலவு
திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பிக்கவில்லை என்பதை குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.
எனென்றால் நிதி நிலைமை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில்தான் அவர்களுடைய
வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை சரிக்கட்டிக் காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது எதிர்க்கால
நிலைமை, விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலைமை, அதுவும் நடுத்தர விவசாயிகளின்
நிலைமை என்னவென்பதை அவர்கள் கருத்தில் கொண்டிருந்தாலும்
அதற்குத் தகுந்தவாறு அவர்களுடைய மேம்பாட்டை கருத்தில் வைத்துக்
கொண்டு அவர்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்களைச் செய்ய அவர்களுக்கு
நிதி நிலைமை இடம்தரவில்லை என்பதாக நினைக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.
இருந்தாலும் தற்காலம் நடுத்தர விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமையைப்பற்றி ஒரு
சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.

“இப்பொழுது எங்கள் கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா யிகவும் பஞ்சத்தால்
பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதிலும் மிகவும் அதிகமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்
பவர்கள் நடுத்தர விவசாயிகள்தான். தொடர்ந்தாற்போல் ஆறு வருஷங்க
ளாக பஞ்சநிலைமை ஏற்பட்டதால் நடுத்தர விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய ஆடு
மாடுகளை விற்று ஜீவனம் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அவர்களுக்
குள்ள சிறு காரைகளிலுள்ள மரங்களையும் வெட்டி விற்று ஜீவித்து வந்திருக்
கிறார்கள். சகலவற்றையும் அவர்கள் விற்றுவிட்டார்கள். இன்னும்
பஞ்சம் தீர்ந்தபாடிಲ್ಲ. இன்னும் பருவமழை பெய்வதாகவே தெரிய
வில்லை. இந்த நிலையில் அடுத்துவரும் சில மாதங்களில் ஒருக்கால் பருவ
மழை பெய்தாலும் அவர்களிடம் விதைப்பதற்கு விதைகளும், விவசாயம்
செய்ய உழவருடைய மாடுகளும் இல்லை. இந்த நிலையில் அவர்கள் இருக்
கிறார்கள். வெளியூர்களுக்குச்சென்று பிழைக்கலாமென்றாலோ பக்கத்தி
லுள்ள ஜில்லாக்களும் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அங்கு
சென்றாலும் அங்கும் எந்த விதமான வசதியும் கிடையாது. இந்த
நிலைமையில் அவர்களுடைய பலம் குறைந்து நடைப்பிணங்களாக நடக்
கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சாகாவிட்டாலும் கூட, செத்துவிட்டாலும் தேவலை
என்ற நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள்.

19th March 1953] [Sri A. Senapathi Gounder]

“இப்பேற்பட்ட நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் கடன் வாங்கி பிழைக்கலாம் என்றாலும் அவர்களுக்கு கடன்கொடுக்க யாரும் முன்வரவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு கடன் நிவாரணச்சட்டம் வந்து சௌகர்யமடைந்தாலும் இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்குக் கடன்கொடுக்க ஒருவரும் முன்வரவில்லை. அந்த சட்டம் வந்ததனால் இவர்களுக்கு கடன் ஒருவரும் கொடுப்பதும் கிடையாது. இந்த நிலையில் சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்குக் கடன்கொடுக்க முன் வரவேண்டும். சர்க்காரிடம் கடன் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டால் ஆறுமாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு விண்ணப்பம் போட்டால்தான் இப்பொழுது வருகிறது. அதாவது முழுவதும் வந்து சேருவதில்லை. ஆறுமாதம் கழித்து கடனை வாங்கும்பொழுது ஒரு பகுதி செலவு செய்ததன்பேரில்தான் ஒரு பகுதி கைக்கு வந்து சேருகிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் விவசாயிகள் கடன் வசதி இல்லாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு சர்க்கார் கடன்கொடுத்து உதவும்வகையில் கிராமங்களில் பாங்குகளை ஏற்படுத்தி இந்த கடன்வசதிகள் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் பணம் கொடுத்தால் எந்த சமயத்தில் வேண்டுமென்றாலும் திருப்பி வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். மற்றவர்கள் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும்போது ரூ. 100, கடன் கொடுத்தால் ரூ. 200-க்கும், ரூ. 400-க்கும் பாண்டு எழுதி வாங்கிக்கொள் கிறார்கள். அத்துடன் அதிக வட்டியும் கேட்கிறார்கள். அதனால் விவசாயிகள் அவர்களிடம் கடன் வாங்கமுடியாமலும் வாங்கினால் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்க முடியாமலும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் குறைந்த வட்டியுடன் கடன்கொடுத்து வசதிசெய்து கொடுத்தால் அடுத்துவரும் ஒரு காலத்தில் பருவமழை பெய்து சாதகமான காலம் வரும் போது அவர்கள் விதைவிதைத்து, மாடுகள் வாங்கி அந்தப் பருவமழையை பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு லாபத்தை அடையலாம். இந்த நிலையில் அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக வேண்டியது கடன்தான். இந்தக் கடனை சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும்போது மத்திய ரூபியானவர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருடைய அந்தத் திருகுத் தக்கவாறு கடன் கொடுத்து வசதி அளிக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்தப் பஞ்சமானது தாராபுரம், பல்லடம், உடுமலைப்பேட்டையில் தொடர்ச்சியாக ஆறு வருஷம் நீடித்திருப்பதற்கு என்ன காரணம் என்றால் தொடர்ந்தாற்போல் ஆறுவருஷம் பருவமழை தவறிவிட்டதாலும், நல்ல மழை பெய்தாலும் அதை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய நீர்பாசன வசதி இல்லாத காரணத்தாலும், இந்த மழையைக்கொண்டு இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை சமாளிக்க முடியவில்லை. அதனை பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ள வசதி இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. நிரந்தரமாக பஞ்சத்தில் ஈடுபடும் தாரா புரம், பல்லடம், உடுமலைப்பேட்டை தாலுகாக்களுக்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க பல நீர்பாசன வசதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை உடனடியாக மேற் கொண்டால் இதை தவிர்க்கலாம். இப்பொழுது வேலையில்லாமல் கஷ்டப் பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தை போக்கு வதற்கு இந்த நீர்பாசன திட்டங்களை மேற்கொள்ளலாம். அப்பொழுதுதான் நிரந்தரமாக பஞ்சத்தை தவிர்க்கலாம்.

“தற்சமயம் பல திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நடத்தினால் இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை தவிர்க்கலாம். அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு லட்சக்கணக்கிலும் பணம் மிச்சப்படும். அதன் பிறகு சர்க்காருக்கு நிலவரி, நீர்வரி முதலியவைகளை வசூல் செய்ய வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்படாது. இவைகளெல்லாம் சர்க்காருக்கு நிரந்தர மாக வருவாய் வரக்கூடிய திட்டங்கள். இவைகளைப்போல் இன்னும் பல இருக் கின்றன. அந்த திட்டங்களை கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நமது நண்பர்கள் அமராவதி திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசினார்கள். இது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமான திட்டம் என்று நானும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு செலவாகும் தொகையில் ஒரு பகுதியை மக்களே முன்வந்து கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் அநேகம் தடவைகளில் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். அதை

19th March 1953] [Sri K. Kotrabasavan Goud]

ತಾವೆ ಯಿಷ್ಟು ನಿಕ್ಕುಟ್ಟುನಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ತಾಲೂಕನ್ನು ನಾನು ನೋಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಯಿಷ್ಟು ಕಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸುವುದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಸಂತಾಪವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಜೋಗಿನ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಕರೆಂಟ್ T-B. Project ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲೂಕು ನಲಿ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಕೊಟ್ಟೂರು, ಕೊಡಗಿ 2 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಭಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯನ್ನು ನೂರಾರು ಭಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರೈತರು ಕರೆಂಟ್ ಕಳೆದರೆ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ ರೈತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದುರ್ಬಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳುವ ರೈತರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು? ರೈತರು ಜೀವಿಸುವುದೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾದಾಗ ಯಿದುಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಯಿದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಯಂಥ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ G.O. ವನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದು ಪಡಿಸಿ exemption ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರಾವೆನು.

“ಈಗ ಈ ಹೊಸ ವರ್ಷ ಮಳೆಬಂದರೂ ರೈತರಿಗೆ, ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಹದಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಜ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಯಿಲ್ಲದಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರು ವುಪ್ಪ ವಾಸವಿದ್ದ ರೂ ಕೇಳುವ ಬಾಯಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರನ್ನು ಯಿತರ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಚೇಳುಕಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರಿಗಿಂತ ಇರುವ ಕಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರ ಬಾಯಿ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಗಾಢ ನಿಜವಾಗಿದೆ.

“ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರೀರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗದಂತೆ ಕರಗಳ ರಿಬೆರಿ, ಭಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕರೆಂಟ್, ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರೋಡ್ಡು, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಾಪಿ ಸುಲಮಾಂತಾದ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಡಗಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗಗಳಂತೆ ನೋಡುವರೆಂದು ನಂಬುತ್ತೇನೆ.

“ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲೂಕು administration ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

“Agriculture department ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೇನು ಅವರು ರೈತರ ಬತ್ತಗಿಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ತರಿಸುವುದು, ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಯ್ಯುವಾಗ, ಕೇಳುವಾಗ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ತರಿಸುವುದು. ಬೈರಿಗೆ ರೋಗಬಂದರೆ ನೋಡಲಿರುವುದು ಯಿದೆ ಅಪ್ರಸಂಗಿತನ ಅಥವಾ ಅಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದೆ ಯಿವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಯಿವರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವಿನು ವುಪ್ಪಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದೆ ಯಿವರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ.

“Forest department ನವರು ಅಡವಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಡವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿಗಿಡ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕುರುಬರಿಂದ ಮೇಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಮೂಲಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತಿನ್ನಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಂಬಳಕೊಟ್ಟು ಯಿಟ್ಟುಹಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. Forest panchayats ಯಿರುವಾಗೆ ಅಡಿವಿಗಳ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿದ್ದವು. Presidents ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಭಯವಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಈ ಅಫೀಸರ್ ನಾಕರರಿಗೆ ಯಾರಭಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

“Prohibition department ನವರದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಛಿ. ಎಷ್ಟೊ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ illicit distillation ಎಂಬುವುದು cottage industry ಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿ ತಾವೆ ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಮೂಲಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡುಯಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಯಿವರನ್ನು ಯಿದೇ ವುದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಯಿಟ್ಟದೆಯೋ ಹೇಗೆ ತ್ರಿಪಯದು.

“Police department ನವರು ಲಂಚಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬೂನಿ ಮಾಡಿದವರನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಕಳ್ಳತನಮಾಡಿದವರನ್ನು ಸಹ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವೇಕೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ, ಲಂಥವರನ್ನು ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಿ arrest ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾನಭಂಗಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

“ಇಂಥ ಅನೇಕತರವಾದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಆಯಾಳಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡದೆ, ತಪ್ಪು ಹೊರಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಎದುರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನು ದುರುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವನೆಂದು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

[Sri K. Kotrabasavan Goud] [19th March 1953]

“ఇంథ అనేకతరవాద అన్యాయగళు ఆగదంతె నమ్మ మాన్య ముఖ్య మంతిగళు దక్షతయింద సకారం సణ్ణ దోడ్ అధికారిగళన్న సరియಾಗಿ జయో తగదుకొండె తమ్మ యిందిన కేరెయిన్న వుళుగళువరందు ఆనుత్తేనె.

“ఆంధ్ర పొంతద బగ్గె కలవు మాతుగళన్న జేళువేను. నమ్మ బళ్ళారి జిల్లె యన్న పూర ఆంధ్రేతరపొంతదల్లి బడ్జెట్ లెక్కదల్లి వుళుగళుదక్కె నమ్మ మదానో సకారంక్కి నాను సంతోష పడెత్తేనె. నమ్మ బళ్ళారి జిల్లెయూ యావాగణ్య సావిరారు వర్షగళందలూ మత్తు జరిత్రేగళందలూ కన్నడ జిల్లె ఈగలూ కన్నడవే. విజయనగర సావాగణ్య ముఖ్యనాన్తె మత్తు కనాటక శింకాసనవేసినుదు బళ్ళారి జిల్లె. నమ్మ జిల్లెయ జనరూ మ్మేసూరలి శేరలు యిచ్చువుళువరగాద్దార. అదు ఈగే సాధ్యవాగదీర్దర మదరాశినలి శేరినబేళు. జిల్లెయన్న ఎందిగూ భాగమాడ బారదు. ఈ జిల్లెయలి ఏళు తాలూకు అజ్జగన్నడ, మూరు తాలూకు మిశ్రగన్నడ ఈగ మూరు తాలూకుగళల్లి నాలూగి భాగమాత్ర తలుగు మాతనాడవనెద్దార. ఈ బ్లెకే కలవు బ్రిమంతరూ తమ్మ స్వర్ణధృష్టియింద బకళ అందోళనమాడె త్తిరువరు. ఇవరు అన్నసంబుళుర. జిలా బోర్డు యిన్న అనేక సంస్థగళు జిల్లెయన్న ఒడయద పూర మదరాశినలి వుళునబేళెందు తిరమానమాడి సకారంక్కి కళుగదార. కేళురర అవాడో ఈ మోపత్తు వర్షగళ యిందినదు. అవరు సక మూరు తాలూకుగళన్న temporary యాగి A.P.C.C. య అధినివరబుకదెందు జేళుద్దార. అదు ఈగ అన్యయినువుదిల్లి. ఆద్రింద నమ్మ జిల్లెయన్న ఒందు దివనవుల సక ఆంధ్రదల్లి నేరినబారదు. ఒందుపక్కి ఇండియా సకారంవు ప్రజెగళ పిరుద్ద తిరమానమాడిదల్లి జిల్లాదల్లిలా కేలాలాకల మత్తు మారావారియూగువ సంభవవు కాణత్తదే. అద కారణ సకారందవరు న్యాయవాద, క్రమవాద తిరమాననన్న మాడ బేళాగి కేలారుత్తేనె.”

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p.m.

* SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“అధ్యక్ష, గత రెండు మూడు రోజులుగా బడ్జెట్టు జరుగుచున్న చర్చచూచినట్లయితే ఇది విదో ముక్కుబడికి మాత్రమే జరుగ బడుచున్నట్లు కనపిస్తోంది. అనేకమంది గౌరవ సభ్యులు వారి నియోజక వర్గముల లోని ప్రజల గోడు ఇక్కడ వెడలగొన్నతున్నారు. కాని ఈ ప్రసంగాలలోని విషయాలను గ్రహించి, వాటిని పరిశీలించి ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి సహాయపడేందుకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నంచేస్తుందనే విషయం చాలా సందేహస్పదమైనటువంటిది. గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసమీద మూడు రోజులు, బడ్జెట్ చర్చ రోజులు, ఉపన్యాసాలు ఒకేవిధంగా ఉన్నాయి. వాటికి మంత్రులు ఇచ్చే సమాధానాలు కూడా ఒకేవిధంగా ఉంటాయి. ఈ విధానాన్ని మార్చుచేయవలసి ఉంది. బడ్జెటు చర్చ సందర్భంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారి ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి పాలసీలను తెలియజేయాలి. వాటివల్ల ప్రజానీకానికి వివిధంగా ఉపకారం జరుగుతుందో తెలియజేయాలి. అంతేనోకాని పాత పద్ధతిలో ఈ బడ్జెటును తయారుచేసినంతవల్ల ప్రజలకు ఏమి బోధపడదు. ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి తేలికగా అర్థమయ్యే విధంగా తయారుచేయాలి. తమకు ఏదో majority ఉన్నది కదా అనే భావంతో బడ్జెటును ఎవ్వరికీ తెలియని విధంగా తయారుచేసి శాసన సభ ఆమోదాన్ని పొందుటలోనే ప్రభుత్వంవారు సంతృప్తిచెందరాదు. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు మనవిచేసే విషయాలను సాకల్యంగా విచారించి తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకొనవలసిన విధి ప్రభుత్వంవారిపై ఉన్నది.

“సభ్యులలో చాలామంది గ్రామ ప్రాంతాలనుంచి వచ్చినవారే. ఈ నాడు రాష్ట్రంలోని అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు కాటకాలు తొందవిస్తున్నాయి. రోజు రోజుకు ప్రజల స్థితి దుర్భరంగా మారిపోతోంది. కాని ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత మాత్రం శ్రద్ధచూపడలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో పరిస్థితులు చాలా విష

19th March 1953] [Sri G. C. Kondayya]

మంగా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ సంవత్సరం వర్షములు సరిగా లేనందున పంటలు పాడైపోయాయి. పనులులేక పాటక జనం వెలసపోతున్నారు. వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వంవారు ట్రాన్సివారణ పనులను వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో ఆసులు జరపాలి. వెంటనే ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్న చెరువులు మొదలైన జలాధారాలను మరమ్మతులు చేయించాలి. ఈ విధంగా చేయించడంవల్ల ప్రస్తుతం పనిపాటలు లేనివారికి పని కల్పించడం మాత్రమే కాక ఉత్తరోత్తరా కరువు కాటకాలు సంభవించకుండా కాపుడలగా ఉంటుంది. మన దేశంలో విప్రభుత్వమైనప్పటికీ వ్యవసాయదారులకు తోడ్పడడం ముఖ్య విధి. మన దేశం సుఖిక్షంగా ఉండాలంటే నీటి వసతులను కలుగజేయడం ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి విషయం. తద్వారానే కరువు కాటకాలను శాశ్వతంగా నివారించడం సాధ్యమవుతుంది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ట్రాన్సివారణకుగాను కొద్దికొద్ది పనులు చేయించుటకంటే నీటి వసతులను ఎక్కువచేయడం మంచిది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడుతున్నదనే కారణంచేత ఎన్నో స్త్రీములను ప్రభుత్వం నిలిపివేసేసింది. ఇది సంచలిత విధానమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. సగము, సగముగా పనులనుచేసి నిలిపివేయడంవల్ల విశేషపట్నం సంభవిస్తుంది. ఇంతవరకు ఖర్చుచేసిన డబ్బుకు ఎట్టి ప్రతిఫలం ఉండదు. వర్షాలు కురిసినట్లైతే ఈ మధ్య చేసిన మరమ్మతులు నిష్ఫలం అయిపోతాయి. ఈ పనులను తిరిగి మొదలుపెట్టవలసి వస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలలో డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయడానికే ఇష్టపడుతున్నది కాని, మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలపట్ల ఇంత శ్రద్ధ వహించడంలేదు. మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో నీటి వసతులు కల్పించకపోయినట్లైతే కరువు కాటకాలు మన రాష్ట్రంలో శాశ్వతంగా నిలిదిపోతాయని గుర్తించ గోరైనా. గత సంవత్సరం ట్రాన్సివారణలో అయిదారు కోట్ల రూపాయల వరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెచ్చించారు. ఇది చాలదు. ఎన్నో చెరువులు ఇంకను మరమ్మతు చేయించవలసి వుంది. ఈ మరమ్మతు పనులను వెంటనే చేయించకపోయినట్లైతే వచ్చే సంవత్సరం కూడా కరువు తప్పని ప్రమాదం ఉన్నదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోని ఆత్మకూరు మొదలైన మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడి ఉన్నవి. ప్రజలలో కొనుగోలు శక్తి పాడైపోయింది. పనులులేక వేడ ప్రజలు చాలా బాధలతో గురికావలసి వస్తోంది. ఈ సంవత్సరం పంటలు పోయిన కారణంగా కొన్నిచోట్ల రైతులకు మొట్టమొదట శిస్తు రెమిక్షన్ లను ఇచ్చారు. కాని డిశంబరులో వర్షములు వచ్చినందువల్ల ఈ రెమిక్షన్ లను రద్దు చేశారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. డిశంబరు నెలలో వర్షాలు కురిసినంతమాత్రంచేత పంటలు పండివు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తెలుసును. అయినప్పటికీ మొదట grant చేసిన శిస్తు రెమిక్షన్ లను రద్దు చేయడం న్యాయంకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా చేయడం ధర్మంకాదని కలెక్టరుగారికి విన్నవించుకున్నాము. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రయోజనం లేకపోయింది. ఆ పరిస్థితులలో రెమిక్షన్ లు grant చేయడం చట్టానికి విరుద్ధమని ఆయన చెప్పారు. డిశంబరు నెలలో వర్షములు కురిసినప్పటికీ విప్రాంతంలో కూడా నాల్గు అణాల పంటైనా రైతులకు దక్కలేదు. ఈ వాస్తవ విషయాలను గుర్తించి రైతులకు సాయపడాలని కోరుతున్నాను. అవసరమైనట్లైతే చట్టాన్ని సవరించి అయినప్పటికీ రైతులకు మేలుకలుగజేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ ట్రాన్సివారణలో జీవనభృతి ఋణములను ఇచ్చుటకు ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఇది వరలో దరఖాస్తులను పిలచారు. అనేకమంది వేడరైతులు దరఖాస్తులు వచ్చుకున్నారు. తాలూకా ఆఫీసుచుట్టు, కలెక్టర్ ఆఫీసుచుట్టు రెండు, మూడు మాసాలు తిరిగి తిరిగి చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పడ్డారు. అయినప్పటికీ వారికి అప్పులు ఇవ్వబడలేదు.

[19th March 1953

“కృష్ణ జిలాల వినయోగార్థమై ఖోస్లా కమిటీవారు recommend చేసిన ప్రాజెక్టులు ఆంధ్రులలో తీవ్ర ఆందోళను కలుగజేసినవి. ముఖ్యంగా, రాయలసీమ, నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలలోని మెట్ట ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలకు చాలా అశాభంగం కలిగింది. కృష్ణ జిలాల ఆంధ్రుల అవసరములకే ముందుగా ఉపయోగపడవలసిన, అతరువాతనే ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు తీసుకొని వెళ్లవలసిన మేముకూడ మొదట ఆందోళన చేశాము. కాని ఖోస్లా కమిటీవారి నివేదికను చూచినతరువాత మాకు చాలా అశాభంగం కలిగింది. ఖోస్లా కమిటీవారి నివేదిక ప్రకారం కృష్ణ, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలలోని డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలకే హెచ్చు ఉపయోగం. అంతే రెండవ కారుకు సప్లయ జరుగునట్లున్నది. ఒక కారు వంటి పండివారికి, రెండవ వంటకుగూడా నీటిని సప్లయచేయటానికే ఈ కమిటీ ఉద్దేశించినట్లు కనపడుతోంది. కరువు, కాటకాలకు నిలయమైన రాయలసీమకు, నెల్లూరు జిల్లా మెట్టప్రాంతాలకు కృష్ణ జిలాల ప్రత్యధమంగా ఉపయోగపడాలి. అతరువాతనే ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు తీసుకొనిపోవాలి. ఇదే ఉచితమైన వైఖరి.”

* SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഇന്ന് ഇവിടെ ഒരു പുരുഷിയ മിച്ച ബഡ്ജറ്റാണ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം ഒരു കമ്മി ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ആണ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതെങ്കിലും, ഇക്കൊല്ലം ഒരു ചെറിയ മിച്ച ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ആക്കിയതുകൊണ്ട് അഭിമാനിക്കേണ്ടതായി യാതൊന്നും തന്നെയില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഇനങ്ങളിൽ വമ്പിച്ച കുറവുകളാണ് ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഒന്നാമതായി ക്ഷാമനിവാരണത്തിന് കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം 1 കോടി 83 ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പിക ചിലവഴിക്കിയ സ്ഥലത്ത് ഇക്കൊല്ലം വെറും 17 ലക്ഷം മാത്രമാണ് ചിലവഴിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നത്, മറ്റൊന്ന് പൊതുജനം രോഗ്യവകുപ്പിലും ജലസേചനവകുപ്പിലും 37 ലക്ഷം ക. വീതം കുറവു വരുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ക്ഷാമനിവാരണത്തിന് ഇതു അധികം കുറവു വരുത്തിയതുകൊണ്ട് അതാണ് ഈ ഒരു കൊല്ലംകൊണ്ട് ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ ക്ഷാമം മുഴുവനും പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെട്ടു എന്നും; എന്നാൽ, വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ക്ഷാമത്തിന്റെ നില എന്താണെന്ന് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പല മെമ്പർമാരും ഇവിടെ തെളിയിക്കുക ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് വീണ്ടും ആവർത്തിക്കാൻ ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. പക്ഷെ ഒന്ന് പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചില്ല. സാമ്പത്തിക കിട്ടിട്ട് അഞ്ചാറു കൊല്ലമായി, മഹാശാസ്വവിഭവങ്ങൾ ചെലുത്ത് രാമരാജ്യമാണിതെന്ന് കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് നേതാക്കന്മാരും മന്ത്രിമാരും പറയുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ മിന്നംപ്രതി വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. വിചക്ഷരരെ എണ്ണം ഫിഡൽപ്രതി വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. വണ്ടിയിൽ യാത്രചെയ്യുമ്പോഴും സിനിമാറാജുകളിൽ പോകുമ്പോഴും ഭക്ഷണം കഴിക്കുമ്പോഴും ഈ അസംബ്ലിയുടെ മറ്റൊരുപോലും വിചക്ഷരരെക്കൊണ്ട് നിറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നത് ഇതുകൊണ്ട് കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഭരിച്ചിട്ടും ഇതിന്നു ഇനിയും ഒരു പരിഹാരം കാണുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ എന്നും. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഇതിന്നുവേണ്ടി എന്താണ് നിക്ഷേപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇത് എന്റെ നാട്ടിൽ (മലബാറിൽ) ക്ഷാമത്തിന്റെ നിയൽ കണ്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. പത്രങ്ങളിൽ വന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വൺമാനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നറിയുന്നത് തലശ്ശേരി, ചാലിൽ, തലായി, ഗോപലപ്പെട്ട എന്നീ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള മീൻപിടയ്ക്കർക്കു് ഭയങ്കരമായ ക്ഷാമം പിടിപെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ്. ഇത് കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് കാർ പറയുന്നതല്ല, കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റർ പത്രം പറയുന്നതുമല്ല, കോൺഗ്രസ്സിന്റെ നാവായ “ മാതൃഭൂമി ” പറയുന്നതാണ്. മറ്റൊന്നും ഭക്ഷണക്ഷാമത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണ്. ഈ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ പല മെമ്പർമാരും ചിന്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പത്തുപത്തു കൊല്ലമായി നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ മരുന്നെ ക്ഷാമം പിടിച്ചുകീട്ട്. ഇതിന്നു ഇതുവരെ യാതൊരു കുറവും വന്നിട്ടില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഫിഡൽപ്രതി വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ജനങ്ങളും

19th March 1953]

[Sri K. Madhavan Nambiar]

ണെങ്കിൽ ഭക്ഷണക്കുറവുകൊണ്ട് പൊതുനിമുട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതേ സമയത്തു മേൽ ഭക്ഷണത്തിന്റെ വിലകേറിക്കൊണ്ടേയിരിക്കുന്നു. കൺട്രോൾ നീക്കംചെയ്ത ഭക്ഷണ കുറവു പരിഹരിക്കാൻ കഴിയും എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. പക്ഷെ ഇന്നത്തെ സാഹിതി എന്നാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഭക്ഷണം വാങ്ങാൻ കഴിയാത്തവർക്കു അതു അധിക വില വിലയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അരിയുടെ വില വലുതിച്ചിട്ട് നാട്ടുകാർ വാങ്ങുവാൻ കഴിയാത്ത നില ആക്കിയതിനുശേഷം റേഷൻ കാർഡുകളിൽ അരി മിഥുനാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു അങ്ങിനെ ഭക്ഷണക്കുറവു പരിഹരിക്കാം എന്നാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി പറയുവാനുള്ളത് കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ നിലയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. അവർക്കു ഇന്നു ഏറ്റവും അടിയന്തരമായിട്ടുള്ളത് ചുരുങ്ങിയ പലിശകൾ കടം കിട്ടുക എന്നതാണ്. ഹുണ്ടികക്കാരും പണമടവാടുകാരും കൃഷിക്കാരെ പാപ്പരാക്കുകയാണ്. കൃഷി സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും പണക്കാരുടെ കൈയിലേക്കു അകപ്പെടുകയും കൃഷിക്കാർ കർഷക തൊഴിലാളികളായി മാറുകയുമാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. തക്കാവി കടം നൽകുന്നുണ്ടു എന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇതുകൊണ്ട് കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. കാരണം ഇന്നു പണത്തിന്നു ഒരു ഹരി ജീവകൊടുത്താൽ ആറുമാസം കഴിയുന്ന വാസ്തവത്തിൽ പണം കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ; അപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, അവർ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വില ഇടിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. മേൽ വില തന്നെ മുഴുവനും അവർക്കു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. കാരണം കൃഷിക്കാർ അവരുടെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾ വില്ക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു—ഉദാഹരണം, കുമ്മളകൾ പറച്ചെട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന സമയത്തു—വില വളരെ അധികം കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു. കുമ്മളം മാത്രമാണ് വില വലുതിച്ചുവരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ പണത്തിനുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൊണ്ട് അവർക്കു താമസിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അപ്പോൾ തന്നെ വില്ക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാകുന്നു. കൃഷിക്കാർ അവരുടെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾ ലോൺ (loan) വെച്ച് കടംകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള ഏപ്പാടിന്നു വിശേഷ ബാങ്കുകൾ തുറക്കേണ്ട അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇതിന്നും, പണം ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കണം. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഏകദേശം 2 ലക്ഷം ജനസംഖ്യ ഉള്ള ഈ സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു ആസ്ത്രേലിയോടും ഇല്ല. ആകെ രണ്ടു ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളാണ് ഉള്ളത്. ഇതുതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെയൊ ഡിസ്റ്റിക്ട് ബോഡിന്റെയൊ വകയല്ല, നാട്ടുകാർ പണംപിരിച്ചു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതാണ്. വലുതും ചെറുതുമായ ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ പണം ഇല്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അവയെ തള്ളുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. വെറെ ഒരു സംഗതി ഒരു കയരോഗ സാനിറ്റോറിയം മലബാറിൽ തുറക്കണം എന്ന ആവശ്യം മലബാറുകാർ ഉന്നയിച്ചിട്ടു വളരെ കാലമായി. പൊരിയരും സാനിറ്റോറിയത്തിനുവേണ്ടി നാട്ടുകാരുടെ കൈയിൽനിന്നു കുറെ അധികം പണം പിരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതു എന്തായി എന്നറിയുന്നില്ല. ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒന്നും തന്നെ കാണുന്നില്ല. ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജ് മലബാറിൽ ആവശ്യമാണ് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു കുറെക്കാലമായി. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ആണെങ്കിൽ ഈ വക ഇനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി യാതൊന്നും വകയിരുത്തിയതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ റോജകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എല്ലാ കാര്യത്തിലും പണമില്ലാവാമെന്നു ഉന്നയിക്കുന്നത്. അല്പാപകന്മാർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ പണമില്ല, തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ പരിഹരിക്കണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ പണമില്ല, ആരോഗ്യ സംരക്ഷണത്തിന്നു പണമില്ല എന്നു വേണ്ട എല്ലാറ്റിന്നും, പണമില്ലാവാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം നിത്തിവെച്ചുകൊണ്ടു, കാലാവസ്ഥയെ കുറിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കോടി ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല എന്നു ജനങ്ങളെ പറ്റിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സമാധാനിക്കുന്നു. ഇതേ അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം എത്രയെന്നു നോക്കുക. അമ്പത്തിരണ്ടനായിരം ഉറപ്പുകയാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റുടെ സാലറി. യാത്രാചെലവ്—1,71,300 ക. ചിത്രങ്ങളും മറ്റും—15,900 ക; കാറും, ലോറി റിപ്പേർ—14,200 ക; വിനോദം—5,000 ക; ബേസ്റ്റ് തുടങ്ങിയവ—22,500 ക; ഭരണം മുതലായ ഇഷ്ടമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു—25,000 ക; മിക്കിത്സ—17,000 ക; രോട്ടത്തിന്നു—63,000 ക. അങ്ങിനെ പോകുന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ. ആകെ കൂട്ടിയാൽ 10 ലക്ഷത്തിൽ അധികം ഉറപ്പുകയാണ് നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ തലവനെ കൊടുക്കുന്നത്. ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു 50 കോടിയോളം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള ചൈനയിലേ ഭരണ തലവനു 600 ക. യാണ് ശമ്പളമെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ തലവനായ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എന്തിനാണ് ഇത്ര അധികം പണം

[Sri K. Madhavan Nambiar]

[19th March 1953]

ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നതെന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ പണം മുറുപ്പായ ചെലവുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വെട്ടിനിറുത്തുന്ന നരകിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെ സഹായിക്കുവാൻ എവിടെ നിന്നാണ് പണം ലഭിക്കുക എന്ന ആൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടേ. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഗാന്ധിജി വിഭാവനം ചെയ്യുന്ന സാമാജ്യത്തിൽ ഇത്ര അധികം ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗാന്ധിജി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഇതെല്ലാം തന്നെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് സാമാജ്യത്തിന്റെ വിൻമുട്ടർച്ച നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വരുന്നതല്ലേ. സർ, ഇതു മാത്രമല്ല, മന്ത്രിമാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും ഗണ്യമായി വെട്ടിക്കുറക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഈ സാജ്യത്തിന്റെ താല്പര്യത്തെ കാത്തു വരയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അസംബ്ലിമെമ്പർമാരുടെ അലവൻസും 12½ ക. യിൽനിന്നു 10 ക. യായി വെട്ടിക്കുറക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ആൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു എന്തിനാണ് യാത്രാചിലവിന്നു 1½ ഫസ്റ്റ് ക്ലാസ്സ് കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം എന്നും 1½ ഇൻറർ ക്ലാസ്സ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തേഡ് ക്ലാസ്സ് കൊടുക്കാൻ കൂടി മതിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇത്രയും കുറവുകൾ വരുത്തുവാൻ മെമ്പർമാർ തയ്യാറാണ്. പക്ഷെ ഇങ്ങിനെ കിട്ടുന്നപണം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തിന്നുവേണ്ടി ചിലവഴിക്കണം എന്ന മാത്രമേ മിജ. മറു സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ പോലീസ് വകുപ്പിനെ നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പണം എത്രയോ അധികമാണു. പോലീസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പല ആക്ഷേപങ്ങളും കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇത്രയും മോശമായ ഒരു പോലീസ് ഭരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഇത്ര അധികം പണം ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നത് ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ്. കൃഷിത്തു ജനാവരി മാസത്തിൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി ശ്രീമാൻ കുട്ടികൃഷ്ണൻ നായർ, തലശ്ശേരി സന്ദർശിച്ചപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്നു ഒരു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടും കൊടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായി—പാലയാട്ടു പാഞ്ചോലിയെ കാണുന്നില്ല എന്നും പറപ്പറത്ത അമ്പലവിന്റെ മരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും—പോലീസിൽ ആവലാതി ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടും ഇതുവരെയായി യാതൊരു അന്വേഷണവും നടത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. കോലക്ഷേപ്പ് നടത്തിയാൽ തെളിവു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ജനോപകാരപ്രദമല്ല.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member's time is up.
Sri D. Ramabrahmam.”

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p.m. * SRI D. RAMABRAHMAM:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఇప్పుడు మనసభలో శ్రీ శుభ్ర మధ్యాహ్నం చేత ప్రవేశపెట్టబడిన బడ్జెటును గురించి నేను ఆలోచిస్తున్నాను. నా నియోజకవర్గం చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో పలమనేరు తాలూకా. ఇది మా జిల్లా ధర్మం సరి హద్దులలో ఉంది. ఒక ప్రక్కన నేలం మరొక ప్రక్కన నార్సు ఆర్కాటు మరొక ప్రక్కన మైసూరుస్టేటు ఉన్నవి. మన మంత్రులు, ఎవరూ కూడా ఆ నియోజక వర్గంలో పర్యటన చేయడంలేదు. గనుక ఈ పది మాసాలలో ప్రభుత్వంవారివల్ల చెయ్యవలసిన పని ఎక్కడాకూడా జరుగలేదు అని మనవిచేసుకుంటున్నాను. మా చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో అందులో పశ్చిమ తాలూకాలు చాలా కరువు ప్రాంతాలు. ఆ పడమటి తాలూకాలలో వివిధమైన నీటికనీకలు లేనేలేవు. చెరువులు, బావులపైన ఆధారపడి ఉన్నారు. గత నెలలో పలమనేరు తాలూకాలో కొంత వర్షం పడింది. దానితో కాస్త గడ్డి మొలిచి అక్కడ రివెన్యూ అధికార్లు చూర్లిగా తాలూకా మొత్తంలో వర్షం పడిందని అనుకోవడం చాలా పొరపాటు. వెంట్రాగి కోటరామ కుప్పంలా బొత్తిగా నీటి వనరులు లేవు. పంటలు బొత్తిగా పోయినవి. 0-4-0 పంట కంట ఎక్కువ పండలేదు. గాని రివెన్యూ అధికార్లు పంటలు బాగానే ఉన్న పని చెప్పి సిస్టు వసూర్లకు గ్రామస్థులను నిర్బంధించుచున్నారు. మా చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో సిస్టులు వసూలు నిలుపుదల చెయ్యడం చాలా అవసరం. 5, 6 సంవత్సరములనుండి మా జిల్లా కరువుతో బాధపడుతున్నది. రైతులు సిస్టులు చెల్లించడానికి చాలా కష్టపడుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారిని సిస్టు రమిషను ఇప్పించ వలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సమస్య ములు బహు తక్కువ, మా పలమనేరు తాలూకా, వెంట్రాగికోట రామకుప్పం ఫిర్కాలలో విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి అవసరకతను గురించి అర్జీలు 1937 సంవత్సరములో

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పెట్టినా అవి యుద్ధ పరిస్థితులవల్ల నిలబడిపోయినవి. గత సంవత్సరం P. W. D. మంత్రిగారు పలకునేరు విజయము చేసినపుడు దాని విషయమై విన్నపము చేసుకొనగా టైప్రీము నేక్షను చేసినట్లు ఉత్తర్వులు పంపడమైనదని అన్నారు. గాని పని ఏమీ జరగలేదు.

“మాది చాలావరకు జమీందారీ ప్రాంతము. గ్రామాలలో రైతులు పోయియ్యలోకి కట్టెలకు వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లకు ఇండ్లకు కావలసిన కర్రలకు చాలా ఇబ్బంది పడుతున్నాము. ధరలు పూర్వము కంటే ఎక్కువగా పెరిగిపోయినది. జమీందారీలను ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకొన్న తరువాత కూడా మా కష్టాలు తీరలేదు. పట్టణాలలో కంటే ధరలు జాస్తి అయినవి. జమీందార్లు ఛన్నప్పట్లా, 1-0-0, 1-8-0 చెల్లించిరి. ఒక బండి పోయి కట్టెలు తెచ్చుకొనేవారం, ఇప్పటిలో ప్రభుత్వం ఈ పద్ధతినే అమలు జరపమని కోరుతున్నాను. అనేక రిజర్వులను ఎక్కువచేసి గ్రామస్థులకు ఈ కట్టెలవాడ లేకుండా చెయ్యవలెను. పశువుల మేతకుకూడా కొన్ని సదుపాయములు చేయించవలసి ఉన్నది.

“ప్రభుత్వవారు పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికకింద కొంత మొత్తాన్ని గ్రామాభ్యుదయానికి కేటాయించి ఉన్నారు. ఈ సొమ్మును కుటీర పరిశ్రమలను అభివృద్ధి చెయ్యడానికి మన ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నం చేస్తే బాగుండును.

“ఇక గంజి కేంద్రాల గురించి కొంత చెప్పాలి. ఈ కేంద్రాలలో సరి అయిన న్యాయము జరగడంలేదు. వాటివల్ల పోమరిపోతుతనము ప్రోత్సహించడము జరుగుతున్నది. ఈ విధానమును మార్చవలెను. ఈ కేంద్రాలకు వచ్చే able bodied వారిచేత విదైనా కుటీర పరిశ్రమలుగాని రోడ్లపనులుగాని చేయించవలెను. కరువు ప్రాంతాలలో కాల్వలనుకూడా త్రవ్వించవచ్చును. లేకపోతే గంజి బదులు కొంత ధాన్యము ఇచ్చి ప్రభుత్వ కైకము వృధాచేయకుండా చేయటకు తగుమైన ఉత్తరువులు చెయ్యమని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విషయంలో అసెంబ్లీలోను బైటకూడా చాలావింత అయిన ప్రచారము సాగుతున్నది. కొందరు మద్రాసు అరవలది అంటున్నారు. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో కొంత భాగం అంటే కుష్మం తాలూకా మాది అంటున్నారు. దీనికి ఆధారము ఏమిటో నాకు అర్థం కాలేదు. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో కోయంబత్తూరు జిల్లా సాంప్రదాయాలు ఉన్నవి అని వినాయగం వంటివారు అసెంబ్లీలో చెప్పడం ఆశ్చర్యంగా ఉంది. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఇదివరలో ధారు కమిటీని ఏర్పాటు చేసి వారి నివేదికను తీసుకున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు వాంచూగారిని పంపి రాష్ట్ర విభజన వివరములను నివేదిక రూపకములో స్వీకరించి ఉన్నారు. ఈ రెంటిని ఆధారము చేసుకొని ఒక న్యాయమైన నిర్ణయం చెయ్యడం ప్రభుత్వంవారి ధర్మము. లేకపోతే ఈ వాంచూగారి పర్యటన వృధా అయినట్లు కాదు. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఒక పక్షం వారికి లొంగి నిర్ణయం చెయ్యడం జరిగితే ఇక్కడ ఉన్న ఆంధ్ర మంత్రులు, ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులు ఊరుకోరని చెప్పగలను. దేశస్వాతంత్ర్య ఉద్యమములో ముందడుగు వేసిన ఆంధ్రజాతికి ఇచ్చిన బహుమతి ఇదేనా, దీనికి జవాబు చెప్పేది ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు కాదు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముత్యం చెట్టిగారి బెడరింపులకు ఆంధ్రులు ఎవరూకూడా భయపడరని చెప్పగలను. బ్రిటిషు సామ్రాజ్య వాదులకే లొంగలేదు ఆంధ్రులు. అట్లాగే బ్రిటిషువారి తుపాకి గుండ్లకు గుండె ఇచ్చిన ప్రకాశంగారు పూర్వం జన్మిషపార్టీలో ఉండి బ్రిటిషువారికి ఎదుగులకు మడుగురైతిన

[Sri D. Ramabrahmam] [19th March 1953]

మొత్తం ఖజానాకి సరి అయిన జవాబు వెళ్ళాలని నేను చెబుతున్నాను. ఈ సమయములో స్నేహభావముతో విడిపోవడం మంచిదని నేను చెబుతున్నాను. తాత్కాలికంగా అయినా మద్రాసులో స్థానం ఇవ్వకపోవడం చాలా అన్యాయం. దీని కైనా విడిపోవడం స్నేహభావంతో జరిగితే మంచిదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

12-50
p.m.

* SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, in budgets Harijans are not allotted much money, and in practice, I find that even the entire amount allotted does not go to the Harijans. Among Scheduled Castes, illiteracy and ignorance are prevalent, but the steps taken by the Government are not adequate to ameliorate their lot. The Scheduled Castes people are economically suppressed and socially depressed in all aspects of their lives. In this connexion, I want to say that the British Government was pleased to reserve certain lands for the depressed people in order to raise their economic status. The present Government failed to follow the British Government, and they have not reserved any lands for the economic benefit of Depressed Class members. I notice in this budget a sum of Rs. 127 lakhs has been set apart for the Scheduled Castes under Harijan Uplift. But it is surprising to note how this amount will be adequate to meet the requirements of the Scheduled Castes. It is also peculiar to note that 50 per cent of this amount will go towards establishment charges. The scholarships for Backward Classes will come to about Rs. 10 lakhs. The reclamation of Yenadis and other hill tribes is also included under this head. The Harijan Uplift Fund was started in 1947, if I remember aright. In this budget I find a provision of Rs. 52.00 lakhs for the current year, and in the next year, there will be no balance in the Fund except Rs. 52.33 lakhs. It is astonishing to note that the Government have decided not to balance this Fund by further contributions. If it is the interest of the Government to work for the benefit of the poorer sections of the people, they should at least provide drinking water and shelter to the people. Everywhere in this State, there is scarcity of water. There are several thousands of villages where there are no facilities for supplying drinking water. The Government should have a special fund for supplying water to rural areas. The Fund was started in 1947 with Rs. 1 crore but it was withdrawn. I am sorry to say that Government decided not to make further contributions towards this Fund. The Government had a cash balance of Rs. 1,018.35 lakhs out of Rs. 3,350.34 lakhs in the Revenue Reserve Fund in the beginning of 1950-51. I am surprised and the public also are surprised to see that this Reserve Fund has vanished. No single pie is found as cash balance in the treasury. What has become of the Reserve Fund and whether the Government have spent the entire amount on pet schemes, we do not know. Is the present Government not responsible for this? Pious schemes intended for the amelioration of Harijans, like the assignment of lands, the assignment of house-sites, and the provision of drinking water wells and burialgrounds, have all proved useless, and remain only on paper. Much injustice is being done to the Harijans. Most of the amount remains unspent by the year-end in every district as far as I know.

19th March 1953]

[Sri S. Vemiah]

" I now come to public health. It is a wonder to note the cut in the public health expenditure. In 1952-53 and 1953-54, an excellent reduction has been made in this item. Under the Veterinary item also, there is a reduction in this year. If it is the motive of the Government to promote co-operation among the people, people should be enabled to co-operate among themselves. Country after country is thinking of co-operation. In our country, our progress is slow. The present budget has abnormally cut the provision for the co-operative department. If the Government come forward and tell the people that they are for the people, and they are for the benefit of the poorer section of the people, they should immediately introduce land reforms, our country being an agricultural country. Most of the foreign countries have already undertaken land reforms. Egypt, Kashmir and Hyderabad have already introduced land reforms. But our Government are not coming forward to introduce land reforms. Land reforms are most important. Most of the lands are in possession of absentee landlords, and the actual cultivators are not at all benefited. The intermediaries only are benefited. Under the present system of land tenures, most of the temple lands are not at all being used properly. The middle men are eating away the produce, as between the State and the actual cultivators.

" In Capital expenditure also, I am sorry to say, there is the cut. Under the 5-year plan, there is an item, namely, ' Labour and Labour Welfare '. To tell the truth, it is a criminal waste of paper and ink if no allotment is made for this ' Labour and Labour Welfare ' from 1952-53.

" Sir, regarding the Andhra State, much mischief is being played. Let me here quote from the Mahabharata. The Kauravas refused to part with any part of the kingdom to their brother Pandavas. They refused also to part with even a pin point of ground. Therefore, there broke out a war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas. History may be repeated here also.

" Regarding grant to the Andhra University also, there is the ruthless cut from last year. I am sorry to say that there must be some motive behind all these cuts, particularly in regard to the Telugu areas."

* **SRI M. CHADAYAN :—**" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 1953. 5. 4. 1 p.m.
 ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ മലബാറിനെ പലപ്പോഴും അവഗണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ ആദ്യം തന്നെ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. മലയാളികളായ മലബാറിലെ ലക്ഷക്കണക്കായ ജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്നും ഗതാഗത സൗകര്യത്തിന്നും വൈദ്യ സഹായത്തിന്നും എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ഭക്ഷണകാർയ്ക്കും aided school അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ആവശ്യാവിധി സംബന്ധിച്ചും തൊഴിലാളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും കന്നടതന്നെ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ അത്യാത്മ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. പക്ഷെ ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ Welfare department നു കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ സൂച്യ കുറവായിപ്പോയി എന്നുള്ള എന്റെ ആക്ഷേപത്തെക്കുറിച്ചും ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തിന്നും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും വേണ്ടി ശ്രീ രാജാജി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അയ്യലക്കം ഉറപ്പിക അധികരിപ്പിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. ശ്രീമാൻ രാജഗോപാലാചാരി അവർക്കു 25 കൊല്ലം മുമ്പുതന്നെ തന്നെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തിന്നും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്നും വേണ്ടി

19th March 1953] [Sri M. Chadayan]

[illegible]

* **SRI A. RAMASUNDARAKARUNALAYA PANDIAN:**—“கனம் 1-10
சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இந்த சபை முன்பு 1953-54-ம் ஆண்டு ப.ம.
பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்பித்து அதற்கு அங்கீகாரம் கோரும் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களை
நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

“கனம் வலி. ஆர். அவர்கள் தலைமையின் கீழ் சென்னை சர்க்கார் நன்றாகத் திறம்பட உற்சாகமாக வேலைசெய்து வருகின்றது. அதைப் பொதுமக்களும் வரவேற்கிறார்கள். நானும் வரவேற்கிறேன். பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு கனம் வலி ஆர். கவர்ன்மெண்டு செய்திருக்கும் நன்மைகள் எவ்வளவோ என்றாலும்கூட இன்னும் செய்யவேண்டிய நன்மைகள் பல இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்தால் இப்படி சபையைக் கூட்டி வரவு செலவு திட்டத்திற்கு சாங்கஷன் வாங்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் இருக்காது. சர்க்குலேஷன் மூலமாக எந்தவிதமான தடையுமின்றி சாங்கஷன் வாங்கிவிடலாமென்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டிய நன்மைகள் என்னென்ன இருக்கின்றன என்பதை மாத்திரம் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா, சங்கரன்கோவில் தாலுகாவில் உள்ள கிரியார் அணைக்கட்டு திட்டம் சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனையில் இருந்துவருகிறது. அந்த அணைக்கட்டு திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றினால் சங்கரன்கோவில், கோவில்பட்டி, தாலுகாக்களுக்கும், ராமனாதுரம் ஜில்லாவில் ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர், சாத்தூர் போன்ற தாலுகாக்களில் ஒரு பகுதிக்கும் நல்ல நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும். அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு நல்ல வருமானம் கிடைக்கும். நமது இந்தியா விவசாயிகள் நிறைந்த நாடு. இந்நாட்டில் முக்கிய தொழில் விவசாயம் தான். ஆகவே, உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தை போக்குவதற்கும், நாட்டில் விவசாயத்தை பெருக்குவதற்கும் எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழிந்தாலும், செலவு செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஆலோசனை செய்யக்கூடாது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணம் மாகாண சர்க்காரிடம் இல்லாவிட்டால் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து தாவது கடன் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆகையால், இந்த கிரியார் அணைக்கட்டு திட்டத்தை எப்படியாவது நிறைவேற்றித் தரவேண்டுமென்று நான் சென்னை சர்க்காணாக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது மிகவும் முக்கியமான விஷயமாகும். இந்த அணைக்கட்டு திட்டத்தால் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு வேண்டிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்க முடியும். அதே சமயத்தில் குடிதண்ணீர் பஞ்சத்தையும் போக்கவும் முடியும். மின்சாரத்தையும் கிடைக்கும். உணவு உற்பத்தியையும் பெருக்கமுடியும். ஆகவே இதைச் செய்துகொடுத்தால் நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள பல பிரச்சனைகளை மிகச் சலபமாக சமாளிக்கமுடியும்.

“அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல் மின்சார திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசுவிரும்புகிறேன். மின்சார வசதியை இப்பொழுது மிகச் சிறிய சிறிய கிராமங்களுக்கெல்லாம் விஸ்தரிக்கும்பொழுது, புளியங்குடி என்ற பெரிய பஞ்சாயத்து பட்டினத் திற்கு அதை விஸ்தரிக்காதது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். தற்காலத்தில் மின்சார வசதியை விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்றுல் பொது மக்களிடத்திலிருந்து கடனாக பணத்தை எதிர்ப்பார்த்து விஸ்தரிப்பது என் பது முடியாத விஷயம். அடுத்தபடியாக பல கிராம ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை எடுத்ததுக்கொண்டால் பல மாதங்களாக அதற்கு டாக்டர்கள் இல்லாமல் இருக்கின்றன. முக்கியமான காரணம் சர்க்கார் சரியானபடி சுகாதார நிர்வாகத்தில் கவனம்செலுத்தாததுதான் இந்த குறைகளுக்குக் காரணம் என்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். மின்சாரசக்தி விஸ்தரிப்பு திட்டங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் பட்ஜெட்டில்

[Sri A. Ramasundarakarunala Pandian] [19th March 1953]

நிறைய பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். புளியங்குடி போன்ற பெரிய பஞ்சாயத்து கிராமங்களுக்கெல்லாம் மின்சார வசதியை உடனடியாக விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவைகளுக்கு பணம் இல்லை யென்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லுவது ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதல்ல. ராஜபாளையத்தில் சுமார் 10 மைல் நீளமுள்ள ரோடை சுமார் 10 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவில் இப்பொழுது சிமெண்டு ரோடாக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். முன்பு போட்ட ரோடுகளெல்லாம் மெட்டல் ரோடாக கூட போடமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கையில் அந்த சிமெண்டு ரோடு போடுவது அவசியமா என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்த மாதிரியாக பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்வதைக்காட்டிலும் இவைகளை யெல்லாம் நல்ல அவசியமான வசதிகளுக்குச் செலவுசெய்து நல்ல நீர்த்தேக்கங்களையும், மின்சார வசதிகளையும் செய்துகொடுக்குமாறு நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்பொழுது விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி பெருகும். உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாகும். பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை கிடைக்கும்.

“அதற்கு அடுத்தார்போல் மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் பயிர்கள் அழிந்துபோகின்றன. சர்க்கார் காடுகளையெல்லாம் நன்றாக பாாமரித்தால் தான் மழை நன்றாகப் பெய்யும். ஆகவே இந்த பாரஸ்டு டிபார்ட்மெண்டு நல்லமுறையில் காடுகளை பாதுகாக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக தற்கால கல்விமுறை நமக்கு உகந்ததல்ல. நம் நாட்டிற்கு இப்பொழுது தொழிற் கல்விதான் ரொம்ப அவசியமாகும். ஆகவே பொதுமக்களுக்கு தொழிற் கல்வியைத்தான் போதிக்கவேண்டும். கல்விக்காக நாம் 12 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் செலவு செய்தாலும் தற்கால கல்வித்திட்டத்தினால் பயனில்லை. முதல் பாரத்திலிருந்து ஆறாம் பாரம் வரையில் விவசாயத்தைப்பற்றி மாணவர்களுக்கு பாடம் கற்பிக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் இந்த சட்டசபை எப்படி நடக்கிறது, சட்டசபைக்கு எப்படி அங்கத்தினர்கள் தேர்தல் நடக்கிறது என்ற சோஷியல் ஸ்டடி பாடத்தைப்போதிக்கிறார்கள். இது இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டிற்கு அவசியமா என்று நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே தொழிற் கல்வியைத்தான் நம் நாட்டில் நாம் பரப்பவேண்டும். இங்கிலாந்து தேசத்தில் முக்கியமாக தொழிற் கல்வியைத்தான் பரப்புகிறார்கள். அதுதான் பாட திட்டத்திலும் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக சுகாதாரத் துறையில் நாம் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பெரிய கார்ப்பரேஷன், மற்ற முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுக்கிறதே தவிர பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளுக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இந்த சட்டத்தை திருத்தி அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாட்டு மக்களின் அபிவிருத்தியைக் கோரும் கார்ப்பரேஷன் அல்லது முனிசிபாலிட்டி அல்லது பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு ஆகிய எது கடன் கேட்டாலும் கடன் கொடுத்து அந்தப் பணம் நல்ல வகையில் மக்களின் சௌகரியத்திற்கு செலவிடப்படுகிறதா என்று சர்க்கார் கவனித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்து அல்லது மைனர் பஞ்சாயத்து எதுவாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, சென்னை நகரம் போல அந்தந்த ஊர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அல்லது அபிவிருத்தி அடைய கடன் கேட்டால் சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று மறுபடியும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதற்கு கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆவன செய்வார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன். கிராமங்களும், நகரங்களும், பட்டணங்களும் ஒன்றுபோல் காட்டி அளித்தால்தான் இது சுதந்திர நாடு என்று சொல்லமுடியும். சென்னை நகரைப் பாருங்கள், எவ்வளவு சௌகரியங்கள் இருக்கின்றன, ஆனால் கிராமங்களிலோ எந்த விதமான சௌகரியங்களும் கிடையாது. ரோடு வசதியோ, ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதியோ, பள்ளிக்கூட வசதியோ எதுவும் கிடையாது. எம். பி. பி. எஸ். படித்த பெரிய டாக்டர்கள் எல்லாம் நிறைய சம்பாதிப்பதற்காக நகரங்களிலே வசிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்வதே கிடையாது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் எல்லா

*SRI GARAPATI SATYANARAYANA:—“ అక్కడ : ఈ సభా 1-20
చర్చలు మొదల 20 నిమిషాలు తరువాత 15 నిమిషాలు ఇప్పుడు 10 నిమిషాలకు p.m.
వచ్చింది. ఈ స్వల్ప వ్యవధిలో ఏమి చెప్పాలి తెలియలేదు. చెప్పి కూడా ప్రయో
జనం లేనట్లువుంది. ఇంకొకటి కూడా మిగులును చూపించిన బిడ్డను గుండు
గుట్టాగా అంగీకరించవలసిన చెప్పారు అధికమంత్ర. ఇక్కడ ప్రవేశ పెట్టినదానిపై
మాట్లాడాలంటే అంధ దేశాన్నించి వచ్చినట్టి అంధులు ఏమి మాట్లాడాలి తెలి
యదు. బిడ్డను చూచిన తరువాత ఏమి తెలియడం లేదు. ఇక్కడ ఆయా నియా

[Sri Garapati Satyanarayana]

[19th March 1953]

జనవరాలనుండి ఎన్నుకొనబడిన సభ్యులు ప్రజల కష్టాలను ప్రభుత్వమునకు సమర్పించ వలెనని వచ్చారు. అయితే మంత్రులు వాటిని వివరానికికూడా అంగీకరించలేదు. అంటే ఏమి చెప్పకున్నా లాభములేదు అన్నమాట. ఈ విధముగా మన శాసన సభలు నడుస్తూవుంటే రాష్ట్రములో ప్రజలకు ఈ శ్రుభవస్థ ఏమీ చెయ్యదు, మన కష్టములు తీర్చదు అని అర్థమవుతుంది. తెలుగు మంత్రులు ఒకరుకూడా ఇక్కడ లేక పోవడం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర దురదృష్టము కాబోలు. అయినా ఇక్కడకు ఏదో ఎన్నుకోబడి వచ్చాము కాబట్టి ప్రజల తరపున కొన్ని ఓషయానైనా చెప్పాలి. తొమ్మిది నెలల నుండి మీరు ప్రభుత్వంలో ఉన్నారు కదా, ప్రజలకు మీరు చేసింది ఏమిటి. ఏమైన బంజరులను సాగుకు తీసుకవచ్చిన పేద రైతులకు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు చేసినది ఉందా అంటే ఏమీ లేదు. సాగుకు తీసుకవచ్చిన వాటినికూడా మంత్రివర్గముతో చురుకుడి గల్గినవారి పార్టీలో ఉన్న కాంగ్రెసువారికి ఇవ్వడానికి సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నారు గాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు న్యాయం ఏమీ చెయ్యడములేదు. పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో కొల్లేరులో వేలకొలది ఎకరాల భూమి ఉండగా అక్కడ 100 ఎకరాలను గుడివాకలంక గ్రామంలో ఆ గ్రామ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు తీసుకో-అవరేటిపు సొసైటీ పెట్టుకొని జిల్లా కలెక్టరుకు వ్రాస్తే స్వయముగా వచ్చి తనిఖీచేసి ఆ గ్రామస్థులకు ఇవ్వవలెనని ఆయన రికమెండుచేస్తే మా జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లు మాగంటి సీతారామదాసు గారు ఇక్కడకు వచ్చి మంత్రులను పట్టుకొని అది గ్రామస్థులకు ఇవ్వకుండా చేశారు. ఆ భూములను వారి పార్టీవారికి ఇప్పించారు. మంత్రులకు విజ్ఞప్తి చేసుకున్నా లాభము లేకపోయింది. అంతేకాదు, తెలుగు మంత్రులు ఉన్నారు అంటే వారిలో విద్యా మంత్రి M. V. క్రిష్ణారావుగారు ఉన్నారు అంటే వారివల్ల ప్రయోజనం వేకపోయింది. ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం తాలూకు ఆర్థిక స్థితి అందోళనగా ఉన్నప్పుడు ఈ బడ్జెటులో చూస్తే గ్రాంటు రిలీఫులవైపుకు మూతమే కనిపిస్తున్నది. అన్నామరై, మద్రాసు యూనివర్సిటీలకు చెరి ఒక రిలీఫులు కనిపిస్తున్నది. కొన్ని స్కేల్స్ నే యూనివేసే స్థితే కాదు మొత్తము యూనివర్సిటీ నే యూనివేసే పరిస్థితులు వచ్చేయి అంటే ఇక్కడ ఈ క్యాబినెటులో మన M. V. క్రిష్ణారావుగారు ఏమీ చేస్తున్నారని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము రాజధానికే సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నది. అప్పుడు వారు విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి డబ్బు కావలసినంత ఖర్చు చేసుకోవచ్చని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చెప్పినట్లున్నది. కమ్యూనిస్టులు నాకు ఒకటవ శత్రువుని చెబుతున్న రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు నిజముగా ప్రజలకు ఒకటవ శత్రువు ఎవరంటే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారే అని తెలిసిపోయింది ప్రజలకు ఆంధ్ర దేశములో. కమ్యూనిస్టులు ఆంధ్రులకు శత్రువులు అని చెబుతూ ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల ఎదుట నిలబడవలెనని నేను సవాలు చేస్తున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు చనిపోతే ఒక blunder commit చేసినాడు అని వైస్రభలో వివరించాడు. బామెర్ల వెంకట్రావుగారు మాట్లాడినపుడు నిజముగా criminal ఎవరో చెప్పారు. ఈనాడు సభలో కూర్చుని ఉన్న కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం కిమీలు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంలో ఉన్న కాంగ్రెసు కిమీలు పనిచేసింది. పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు చనిపోవడానికి పూర్వం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలందరు వెంటనే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం డిక్లేరు చెయ్యమంటే కల్లుమానుకుని కూర్చుంది ఈ ప్రభుత్వం. వైగా ఆంధ్రుల ఉద్దేశము ఉత్సాహము అర్థము చేసుకోలేక ఈ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఎక్కడకో వెళ్లి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు తలకాయ లేకపోయింది మతిపోయింది అని చెబుతూ వచ్చాడు. ఇది న్యాయమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఉమ్మడి రాష్ట్రంలో ఉమ్మడి ప్రజాసేవారికి వాద్యత వహించిన మీరు అందులో గవర్నరుజనరలు ఉద్యోగముచేసినట్టి ఆయన తెయ్యవలసిన పని కదా అని నేను అడుగుతున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు సిగ్గుపడవలసినది అని

అన్నాదు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు. నిజముగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు సిగ్గుపడడంలేదు. గర్వపడుతున్నారని నేనె చెబుతున్నాను. సిగ్గుపడవలసినది రాజగోపాలాచారి ప్రభుత్వమే. ఆయన అనుసరించిన చర్యల వల్లే ఆయనే రుజువుచేసుకున్నాడు. ఆంధ్ర యూనివర్సిటీ కాన్వోకేషను జరిగినపుడు ఆచార్యులవారు ఆక్రడకు వచ్చి డాక్టరు బిరుదము తీసుకోవలెను అని ఆంటే రాసు అన్నాడు. కారణం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల మధ్యనుండి ప్రయాణం వెయ్యవలెను. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఏమీ చేస్తాగో అని భయము. పరోక్షముగా అయినా ఈ గౌరవ బిరుదము తీసుకోనకుండా ఒద్దని ఆయన చేతులు చూపించేడు. సిగ్గుపడవలసినది ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు కాదు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి. ఈ రోజున ఆయన తెలివి చేటల సుఫలంగాంచి మొత్తం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలతో ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులతోను చీలికలు పెట్టడానికి ప్రయత్నము చేస్తున్నారు. దురదృష్టవశాత్తు ఇక్కడ కొన్ని చీలికలున్నవి కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులు, కాంగ్రెసు మంత్రులు కనుక వారి కుట్రలను అర్థము చేసుకొని ఇప్పటికైనా ఇంగితాన్ని సంపాదించుకొని వివిధముగా అయినా త్వరిత ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని సంపాదించడానికి ప్రయత్నము చేయవలెనని ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులందరికీ కూడా మనవి. ఎవరైనాగాని చీలికలు పెట్టి ఒకరిపైన ఒకరిని ఎక్కించి మొత్తం ఆంధ్ర దేశాన్ని నాశనం చేయాలంటే అది సాగదు. భాషా రాష్ట్రాలు కావాలనడం ఆటవిక సిద్ధాంతమని చెబుతు ధర్మ పన్నాలు చేసి కలతలు పెంచి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు రుజువు చేసుకోవాలని ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. భాషారాష్ట్రాలు ఇవ్వడం ఆటవిక సిద్ధాంతం ఏలాగు అవుతుంది. భాషారాష్ట్రాలు ఇవ్వరాదనటం ఆటవిక సిద్ధాంతం. ఆంధ్రలో ఒకరిపై ఒకరికి ఉసిగొల్పుట, చీలికలు పెంచుట చేస్తున్నారు. ఇది బోడిగుండుకీ మాకాలకుకీ ముడిపెట్టడం మాత్రమేగాని మరి ఏమీ కాదు. భాషా రాష్ట్రాలను అడిగిన వారిని వరద రాజులు నాయకుగారు ఊరితీయాలని వెళ్లేరు. ఎవరిని ఊరితీసారని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలను అడగండి. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఈ భాషారాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నవారిని ఊరితీయడానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. ఈ భాషా రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాన్ని సాధించి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు దేశాన్ని ముందుకు తీసుకొని పోవడానికి తయారుగా ఉన్నారని తెలుసుకొనండి అని చెబుతున్నాను.

* SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഞ 1-30
ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച മലബാറിലെ ആളുകൾ സംസാരിച്ചതിനെ പറ്റിയായി p.m.
ഒരു മലയാളിക്ക് പ്രത്യേകമായി സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ ഒന്നും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. കാരണം

[Sri C. Kunhirama Kurup] [19th March 1953]

മലബാറിനെ അധഃപാദിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ് എന്ന് പൊതുവിൽ ആക്ഷേപിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത്രയും കാലത്തെ ഈ മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ ഭരണഘോഷ മലബാറിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ പണ്ടത്തെ മന്ത്രിമാർക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്ന അധഃപാദിക്കലായിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ കഴിഞ്ഞ എട്ടു മാസത്തിന്റെ ഭരണത്തിനിടയിൽ മലബാറിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടായി എന്നു ഈ മന്ത്രിസഭയോടുകൂടാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ പ്രാവശ്യത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ചിലവെങ്കിലും നിവൃത്തിക്കുവേണ്ടി എന്ന് ഞങ്ങൾ ആശിച്ചിരുന്നു. പക്ഷെ ഫലം തികച്ചും നിരാശയാണ് അധഃപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെയും ആവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും അവരുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ വെച്ചു പറയപ്പെടുകയും ശബ്ദങ്ങൾ യാതൊരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല എന്നതിന്റെ പ്രത്യക്ഷലക്ഷണമാണ് മലബാറിൽ ഏറ്റവുമധികം ശബ്ദമുണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കടിയായ നിയമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു. ഇതേപരമ കണ്ടു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ മുതിരാത്തതു എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത്. കടിയായ നിയമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടിന്റെ ഭൂവ്യവസ്ഥ താരതമ്യമായിരിക്കുകയാണ്. 1946 ലെ റ്റൂ ഓഫ് ഓഡിറ്റ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ എത്രയോ ആയിരം കേസുകൾ ഇന്നു കോടതികളിൽ കെട്ടിക്കിടക്കുകയാണ്. ഇതുകൊണ്ട് മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ കൂടുതൽ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിന്റെ നിലവാരത്തെ അധഃപാദനത്തിലേക്കു പോയ്ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ റ്റൂ ഓഫ് കെട്ടുകെട്ടുകൾ കയ്യിൽ കയ്യിൽ ആണെന്ന് എന്ന് ചോദിച്ചാൽ ജഡിയല്ല, യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ കടിയുമാണ്. ഇന്നു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ബഹുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്ന പ്രതിനിധികളുടെ ശബ്ദം കേൾക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തയ്യാറല്ലാത്ത കാലത്തോളം ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അവർ ജനകീയ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിയാക്കുവാൻ തീരുമാനിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഗവണ്മെന്റാണെന്നും ഒരു പുഷ്പാധിപത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റാണ് എന്നും അവകാശപ്പെടാൻ യാതൊരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇന്നു അസംബ്ലിയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, അതിൽ മലബാറിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിഭാഗത്തിന് എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന് ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഇല്ല എന്ന് ഒരു ഉത്തരമാണ് പറയാനുള്ളത്. മലബാറിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ സംബന്ധിച്ച സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ പല പ്രത്യേക പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികളും ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വെക്കാനുണ്ട്. കൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുടത്തോളം മലബാറിൽ അതു പോഷിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പ്രായോഗികമായ എന്തെല്ലാം വഴികൾ ആരായുന്ന എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ പല ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാരും പ്രായോഗിക നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടുത്തെ ഭൂസ്ഥിതിയുടെ പ്രത്യേക പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികൾ അനുസരിച്ചു അവിടെയുള്ള ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുടത്തോളം ഒരു വ്യക്തമായ നിലവാരം സ്വീകരിക്കണം എന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അവിടെ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പറയുന്ന ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളാണ്. ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ നിവൃത്തിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും, അവയ്ക്കു കൂടി പോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു വ്യക്തമായ അഭിപ്രായം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഈ ചരക്കിലെ കാലംകൊണ്ട് ഭക്ഷണത്തിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണ മലബാറിനു ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു. രണ്ടാമതായി അവിടെയുള്ള ഭൂവ്യവസ്ഥയിൽ സ്ഥിരമായ കാര്യം ഇല്ലായ്മയാണ് ആ നാട്ടിൽ ഭക്ഷണക്കുറവ് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രധാന കാരണം. എല്ലാ ആളുകളും സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പദ്ധതിയാണ്. ഈ കയ്യിൽ കൂടി ബാധിക്കുന്നതാണ് കടിയായ നിയമം എന്നുള്ളതിൽ ബഹുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഭക്ഷണകായ്ക്കും ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണ് പ്രധാനമായിട്ടു വേണ്ടതു എന്നു ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ കടിയായ നിയമം ഇതുകാലം വൈകിക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്ന എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത്. അവിടെയുള്ള ഏതു വിഭാഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ കയ്യിൽ വെച്ചു പറയുന്ന വിഭാഗം എന്ന് മാത്രമേ പറയാനുള്ളൂ, കടൽത്തൊഴിലാളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുടത്തോളം, അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുടത്തോളം, ബീഡിത്തൊഴിലാളികളെയും ചുരുക്കതൊഴിലാളികളെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുടത്തോളം, അവിടുത്തെ സാധാരണക്കാരായ കൃഷിക്കാരെയും തൊഴിലാളികളെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുടത്തോളം, അങ്ങിനെ ഏതു വിഭാഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു സംസാരിച്ചാലും ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഒരു രാജ്യപ്പാട്ട് ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു എന്ന് ചോദിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ചുരുക്കതൊഴിലാളികളും ബീഡിത്തൊഴിലാളികളും ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റുകൊണ്ട്

19th March 1953] [Sri C. Kunhirama Kurup]

കൂടുതൽ വിഷമിക്കുവാനാണ് പോകുന്നത്. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിലും ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്ന പുതിയ പുക്കയിലനികരി ചുമത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് മലബാറിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്ന നിരവധി കൂട്ട കുടുംബങ്ങൾ പട്ടിണിയിലാകാൻ പോകുകയാണ്. കൈത്തറിയുവസായത്തിന്റെ അധഃപതനം മൂലം ആയിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട ജീവിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതിയിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സാധാരണക്കാരന്റെ ജീവിതത്തെ എങ്കിലും ബീഡിയുരുട്ടി തൊഴിച്ചുകൾ. ഈ തൊഴിച്ചുകളെ ഈ നികുതി ബാധിക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം വലിയ ഒരു വിഭാഗം ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അധഃപതിക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നു മാത്രമേ പറയാൻമുട്ടൂ. ഒരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും മലബാറിലെ ബഹുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത ഒരു നിലവാരം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എടുത്തത് പക്ഷെ പാരമ്പര്യമായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വൈദ്യസഹായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലി യോഗത്തിൽ വെച്ചുതന്നെ എല്ലാ മെമ്പർമാരും ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിന് പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുകയാണ് നാട്ടുകാർ രജയായിരിക്കുക എന്നു ഭരണി ഭരണി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ മലബാറിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായരക്ഷ കിട്ടുന്നതു ആയുർവ്വേദം കൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പേരിലുള്ള ഏതു വൈദ്യസഹായപരിശ്രമവും പരാജയപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ആപശ്ചത്തിനു അനുസരിച്ച ഡോക്ടർമാരെ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല, നർസുമാരില്ല, മരുന്നില്ല, ആസ്സൂട്ടികളിൽ രോഗികൾ കൂടിക്കൂടാത്ത സാഹചര്യം ഇല്ല. കൊയിലാണ്ടിയിലെ ആസ്സൂട്ടിയിൽ രണ്ടുമാസത്തിനു ഡോക്ടർ ജീങ്ങായിരുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ ഏറ്റവും അധഃപതിച്ച ഒരു നാടാണ് മലബാർ. ഇതുപോലെ വില്ലാജ്യാസത്തിന്റെ പേരിലും വളരെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട നാടാണ് എറണാകുളം. ഭക്ഷണകാർഷ്വത്തിലാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാർ ഏറ്റവും പിന്നോക്കമാണ്. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയുടെ കാര്യം ദുർലഭദൃശ്യയിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. എന്തിനേറെ പറയുന്നു മലബാറിന്റെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഞാൻ നിരാശനാകുകയാണ്. മലബാറിന്റെ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു കേൾക്കുവാനുള്ള സന്ദർഭം മനോഭാവവും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആയിപ്പോയല്ലോ എന്നാണ് എന്റെ നിരീക്ഷണം. ഞാൻ നാട്ടിലേക്കു തിരിച്ചു എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ നാട്ടുകാരോടു ഇത്രയേ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയും. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പിൽ മലബാറുകാരുടെ സ്ഥിതി എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ അവർക്കു സാധിക്കും എന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു."

* SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Budget has been characterised as a dull and insipid one. I submit, according to me, it is a poor man's Budget. Being aware of the tax-paying capacity of the common man, the Government have come to his help. Having tried one or two measures last year, they have found that the introduction of any more taxation measures, thereby making the Budget proposals lively or interesting or controversial, is not worthwhile. Therefore, they have not included any such controversial matters in the Budget proposals. Since there are no new taxation proposals and since the common man has not been called upon to meet any further demands on his purse, I call it a poor man's Budget. We find that the Government, knowing as they do, that the rich when taxed will transfer the burden on to the poor, have dropped all ideas of fresh taxation.

" Sir, from all sections of the House we have been hearing reports about the famine conditions prevailing in all parts of the State. Rather, it has become a chronic feature in the State. There have been complaints that in Tanjore people have been suffering on account of the cyclone and that adequate relief has not been extended to them. There has been distress among the handloom weavers also. The Government are, therefore, charged with neglect of duty. Of course, there has been some recognition for all

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that has been done by the Government. Some hon. Members have been able to say that the Government have done their best. But, still, they say that they have not done anything more. If the Government have not been able to do anything more to meet the situation further, or to relieve distress, then the Central Government are to blame. As my hon. Friend the Raja of Chettinad has rightly put it, it is the Central Government that have denied us subventions, grants and loans. Therefore, there is no use blaming this Government that they have not done anything to meet the distress conditions in the State adequately. On one occasion we were unanimous in passing a Resolution on the problem of the handloom weavers. We suggested a method to the Central Government and they have not met us even half-way. The implementation of our suggestion in part has not relieved the distress of the handloom weavers. Similarly, is not the present condition such, is not the chronic famine condition in our State such, that we should all put our heads together and be united in making a demand on the Central Government to grant us subventions? Sir, this is an issue in regard to which we have got to see eye to eye with each other and be united in making our demands on the Central Government. Several relief measures have been adopted and distress has been alleviated to some extent. But, my own feeling is that people who are more influential have been able to get more subsidies and more relief for their own districts than people who come from the central districts of North Arcot and Salem. It is these districts that have been hit very badly in the last six years. Comparatively, not much has been done to alleviate distress in these districts. I say, in tackling the problem of distress in these districts, the Government must break new ground and avoid the adoption of stereotyped measures. They must change their policy according not only to the changed conditions but also to the changing seasons. Rains have failed and North Arcot has become completely dry. Last year and the year before groundnut crops were a total failure. There has been wholesale remission of kist and about 400 gruel centres are being run in my district. From this, one can imagine the suffering of the people in that district. The Government have done something towards relief of distress, but it is not enough compared to other districts. In the future, at any rate, when famine relief measures, kist remissions, postponement of collection of kist or facilities for supply of drinking water, are thought of, my district must have its due share. Let it not be treated as a stepson as it has been done all along.

"Sir, there is another problem which is peculiar to North Arcot. In almost every village or group of villages, there are co-operative societies. These societies are financed by the Central Co-operative Bank. Almost all the villagers have hypothecated their property with the society. This Central Bank is in a position to advance loans to the villagers with the help of the funds which have been advanced by the State Bank. The State Bank has advanced money on condition that the Central Bank should repay the money lent in periodical instalments. I say the conditions in North Arcot are

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very alarming. People are not able to make both ends meet. At this juncture, the Co-operative Central Bank comes down upon the village societies which in their turn resort to coercive processes, for the repayment of loans advanced. They are in a quandary, so to say. Where can these people find the necessary money for paying the instalments due to the Co-operative Society and how can the Co-operative Society make the necessary repayments of loans to the Central Co-operative Bank? I learn that there is a lot of pressure put upon the Central Co-operative Bank for expediting their collections and compelling them to repay the money advanced. I learn that the Registrar is sitting tight upon the Central Co-operative Bank and that the State Bank is taking to coercive processes. At this juncture, I request the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation to come to the rescue of these poor villagers. I appeal to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you know the conditions in the district; you ought to make a representation to the Government, to the Minister concerned, and see that these people are granted time. You must explain the situation to the authorities concerned and see that for at least two years repayment of loans is postponed. Unless that is done, there would not be any hope or cheer in the people's minds. This is a peculiar problem of the district. Some relief has got to be given immediately.

“ Then, community projects are started in several areas of the State. The Government have, for this purpose, selected areas under the Periyar, Bhavani, Godavari and the Tungabhadra where people have got all facilities and amenities. Those people are living in fertile places and to them more facilities are sought to be given. That policy is not right. I would suggest that dry areas like North Arcot and Salem must be selected for starting these community projects. It is these districts that must be benefited by this scheme envisaged in the Five-Year Plan. It should not be the policy of the Government that people who have something should be given more. It is in the minds of the people of North Arcot and Salem districts that some amount of hope must be created. Unless you do that, the *per capita* income that is sought to be increased by the Five-Year Plan cannot be increased. The difference between a fertile district and a district like North Arcot can very well be seen. It will really be very great, and if we allow the present state to continue it will be very difficult to equalise the position in the various districts.

“ Coming to the community projects, I want to state that North Arcot must have these projects, so that there may be some amount of happiness and also hope in the minds of the people. Palar is there and it has become dry. There has been a dispute pending between this State and the Mysore State regarding the sharing of the water of this river. I request the Government to take up the matter seriously and see that the President of India appointed a Commission to go into this matter. The claims of North Arcot must be recognised for sharing this water. If conditions in North Arcot are to be improved, the Government must be really imaginative and take the initiative to make the best use of the various

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potential sub-soil springs on the river bed. They must chalk out a definite plan in this regard and spend the required money in constructing a number of tube wells. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have a plan to construct about 2,000 tube wells with the help of a German firm. These wells will be capable of pumping out 33,000 gallons per hour and irrigate about 10 to 12 acres of land. When it is possible for the Uttar Pradesh Government to take up such a scheme, I hope the Madras Government also must be able to take up similar schemes by utilising the potential sub-soil springs to the great advantage of the villagers in bordering villages."

* SRI M. BAPANAYYA:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ బడ్జెటును ప్రవేశ పెట్టిన అధిక మంత్రిగారి ప్రశస్తి సమున్నత పరిశీలించిన మీదట ఒక విషయం, అర్థజాతున్నది. ఈ బడ్జెటు ముఖ్యంగా పేద ప్రజలకుగాను అంధ దేశానికి తా వ్యతిరేకంగా తయారయిందని దీనిని నాయకులు పరిశీలించినప్పుడు తెలుస్తుంది. ఇప్పుడు విద్యావిషయంలోను, ఇరిగేషన్ విషయంలోను, ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ విషయంలోను ఏ రకంగా అంధ దేశానికి అన్యాయం జరుగుతుందో అనేది మన మిత్రులు సవివరించారు. ఇంకొక విషయం చెప్పవలసియుంది.

“వైద్యము అంధ దేశములో చాలా తక్కువగా యున్నది. మా అంధ ప్రాంతములో ముఖ్యముగా సర్కారు జిల్లాలలో రెండు A-classes హాస్పిటలున్నవి. 1 విశాఖపట్టణములోను, 2 వది గుంటూరులోను వుంది. కాని ఈ రెండింటిలో ఒక్కటి గూడా ప్రాణరక్షణకు ప్రయోగించే హాస్పిట ఒకటి గూడలేదు. ఇట్లుండుట వలన పక్షపాతపు బుద్ధితో యిటువంటి Hospitals లేకుండా యీ ప్రభుత్వం చేసినదని, అంధులందరికీ చాలా అపకారము చేయ్యాలని చేశారు. అంధ దేశంలో వైద్యం, యే విధముగాను అభివృద్ధి చెందకూడదనేట్లుంటుంటే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క ప్రదేశ్యంగా వుందని విశదమవుతున్నది. ఈ ప్రదేశ్యం చాలా అక్రమ మయిందని చెప్పకదప్పదు. ఇంతేగాక మౌడీపదార్థాలు, ప్రతి ముదలగునవి గూడా తనవారికి యిక్కడ ప్రయోగించాలనే దుష్టభావమే, ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క ప్రదేశ్యమని ప్రజలందరికీ తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇంకాకొన్ని విషయములు చెప్పతాను.

“రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆహారపదార్థములను డి-కంట్రోల్ చేశారు. ప్రజలందరు గూడా దీనిని ఆహారమని యింటున్నారు. దీనివల్ల సర్కారు జిల్లాలలో సాధారణంగా 168 పాసుల బస్తా ఒకటింటికి 18, 19 రూపాయల వరకూ పెరిగింది. ఈ decontrol తరువాత బస్తా ఒకటికి 25 రూపాయల వరకూ అమ్ముతూవుంది. దీనివల్ల, పేద ప్రజలందరూ గూడా బియ్యం కొనలేక పోతున్నారు. ఈ భాస్యాన్ని అయినా రైతులందరుగూడా అమ్ముకోలేక, కొనుక్కోలేక యే భాస్యాని దయచేసి దాక్షిణ్యానికి లోబడి యింటింటిగా శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రభుత్వం చేసింది. దీనివల్ల, పేద ప్రజలకు చాలా యిబ్బంది కలుగుతున్నది. ఇది పెద్ద పెద్ద భాస్యాములకు, కల్లినవారికి తప్ప, మాప్రాంతాలలో ఈ పేద ప్రజానీకానికి కించిత మాత్రం పనికిరాలేదు. అందుకని ఈ పేద ప్రజలందరూ గూడా దీనికి వ్యతిరేకంగా యున్నారు. ఈ సంగతి ప్రభుత్వం తప్పని సరిగా గుర్తించాలి. రాయలసీమలో మిగులు ప్రాంతాలలో కరువుగా యింటి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మాత్రం మిగులు జిల్లాలలో కరువుకాటకాలకు స్వస్తి చెప్పారు. ఈ రోజున పేద ప్రజలందరు గూడా చాలా గోలపెడుతున్నారు. దీనికి తగినట్లుగా కూలి వాళ్లకు యిచ్చేకూలి గిట్టుబడికాకుండా పోయింది. దీనిని గురించి

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ప్రభుత్వం యేమీ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని యుండలేదు. ఇటువంటి విధానం stop చెయ్యాలి. కాని యంతవరకూ ప్రభుత్వము ఏమీ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయంలో ఏమీ చేయలేనప్పుడు ప్రకటన ఒకటి చేశారు. అదేమిటంటే మదరాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రస్తుత ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులబట్టి ఒక్కొక్క కూలీకి రోజు 1 కి రూ. 0-12-0 యిస్తామని గూడా ప్రకటన చేశారు. దీనివల్ల వారి ఆధిప్తాయాలు చెప్పకనే యిదే రేటు నిర్ణయిస్తామని ప్రకటన చేశారు. ఇది న్యాయమా? కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలలోనే వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, రోజు 1 టంటికి రూ. 1-4-0 తెచ్చుకుంటున్నారు. రాష్ట్రపరిస్థితులను బట్టి రాష్ట్రంలో వేరువేరు చోట్ల వేరువేరు పరిస్థితులు వుండడము వల్ల రకరకమయిన కూలీ రేటు వుంటున్నది. ఏదే ప్రాంతాలవానికి, ఆయా పరిస్థితులబట్టి ఆయా కూలీ రేటు యిస్తేనే వుపయోగపడుచుందిగాని రాష్ట్రమంతటను ఒకే విధమయిన కూలీరేటు నిర్ణయిస్తే వ్యవసాయకూలీలకు ఆర్థిక ప్రతిష్టతని వెంపొందింపనైనదు. వ్యవసాయకూలీలను భాగ్యంధరలను బట్టి నిర్ణయించాలి.

“నుబ్రహ్మం కర్మిణీ రిపార్ట్ లో wages board ద్వారా విప్రాంతాలకు ఆప్రాంతాలలో యిచ్చే కూలీ నిర్ణయించాలనిన్ని, ఒకే రేటు నిర్ణయిస్తే వీలులేదని చెప్పబడి యున్నది. ఈ విషయంలో కూలీల యొక్క కష్ట సుఖాలను ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి ఇక హరిజనల విషయంచూస్తే యిక్కడ వున్నటువంటి హరిజనస్థలాలందరూ గూడా ఒక హరిజన హాస్టల్ ను నెలకొల్పాలని తమరమ ఆధిప్తాయాలను తెలియపరచారు. వారి సంతోషమయ్యారు ఈ విషయంలో Hostels ను ఆనేక చోట్లకుపోయి పరిశీలించారు. ఎక్కడ చూచినా ఈ హాస్టల్ లు ఒక బిజినెస్, కంపెనీగా తయారగుచున్నట్లు ఆధిప్తాయమిచ్చారు. ఈ హరిజనల విద్యా విధానము కొందరు హాస్టల్ స్థలము సాగ్ధ పరతత్వంతో వుపయోగించుకుంటున్నారు. అందుచేత Hostel management లు మరబోయే ప్రభుత్వం లోపరచు కోవాలి. ఈ విషయం మంత్రిగారు గుర్తించాలి. హరిజన హాస్టల్ లకుగాను 22 లక్షలు ఖర్చు పెట్టుచున్నారు. ఈ సొమ్మువేద ప్రజలకు ఖర్చు పెట్టకుండా అక్రమమయిన management చేసి హాస్టల్ నడుపుతూ సొమ్ముతా సొంతానికి ఖర్చు పెట్టుకుంటున్నారు. Hostel management సాగ్ధరహితంగా చేయాలి కాని యిప్పుడు ఆలాజరుగుచులేదు. ప్రభుత్వోద్దేశ ప్రకారం నడిపించడం లేదు. విద్యార్థులు సూటికి 10 మందైనను కృతార్థులై పనికి రావడం లేదు. పైకి hostels నడుపుచున్నారేగాని, నిజస్థితి గుర్తించాలి. Hostel management లు గవర్నమెంటు మానేడిమెంటులో తీసుకోవలసి యుంతుంది. అప్పుడే ఈ హాస్టల్ లు కాగుచుతవి. ఒక్కొక్క జిల్లాలో ఒక్కొక్క హాస్టల్ కు 200 మంది వుండేటట్లు వీలయినన్ని hostel ల్లో విద్యార్థులు చేయాలి, ఆకింగంగా జిల్లాకు 4 హాస్టల్ లు పెట్టిన సొ॥ 800 మంది విద్యార్థులు చదువుకోడానికి వీలవుతుంది. హాస్టల్ ను గొడసావిల్ లో బెట్టి జరుపుతున్నారు. ఇదిచాలా తప్పుగా యుంతుంది. ఈ రకంగా హాస్టల్ లు మానేడి చేసేటట్లు చే విద్యార్థులు చదువడానికి సౌఖ్యాలు కలగవు. ఇందుచేతనే విద్యార్థులు తగ్గిపోయినారు. ఇంకొక విషయంవుంది. ప్రతి Hostel కు హరిజనలకారకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు 5 లక్షల రూపాయలు grant చేశారు. ఈ డబ్బు సరిగా ఖర్చు పెట్టు తున్నారా? లేదు. Hostels లో సరియైన staff లేదు. ప్రభుత్వం యిచ్చే 5 లక్షల రూపాయలు కొంత ప్రభుత్వమే తీసుకొంటున్నది. దీని అంతర్భాగము ప్రభుత్వమే గుర్తించాలి. కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో హాస్టల్ కుగాను 250 లక్షల రూపాయలు కావలసియంటే నలభైలక్షలై grant చేశారు. హరిజన ప్రజలకు యిర్ల స్థలాలకు grants యిస్తామని చెప్పి యివ్వనందు వల్ల, వోటర్లకు సమాధానం చెప్పలేకుండా పోయింది. హరిజనలు ఇట్లలేకపోవడంనే ఆనేక యిబ్బందులకు పాలవుచున్నారు.

[Sri M. Bapanayya]

[19th March 1953]

“ప్రస్తుతము గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో రొంపేరు ప్రాంతంలోను, కృష్ణాజిల్లాలో దివిసీమలోను ఒక్కొక్కచోట 18 వేల ఎకరాల బంజరు భూములున్నవి. ఈ భూములన్నియు వేలంవేయాలని ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచించింది. ప్రభుత్వానికి 20, 30 లక్షలు వస్తుందని ఆలోచన చేశారు. ఈ భూములు ప్రస్తుతం కొంతమంది కొన్ని విండ్లుగా సాగు చేసుకొంటున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం వేలం వేయటవలన నిరుపేదలయిన హరిజనులకు కాకుండా ప్రజలకు కట్టిపెట్టాలని భుద్దేశిస్తున్న కనబడుతుంది. నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో కొడవలూరు ప్రాంతంలో భుద్ద భూమియిదే విధంగా జరిగింది. భూములులేనివారికి ముఖ్యంగా హరిజనులు చాలాకాలంగా సాగు చేస్తున్నారు కాబట్టి వేలం ఆసేది లేకుండా వారికే యివ్వాలని కోరుతున్నారు. వారు పరిహారం యిచ్చుకోలేరు. వారు వ్యవసాయకూలీలుగా భుద్దను వారికి భూములు యివ్వకపోతే ఈ హరిజనులకున్నా ప్రజలకున్నా అన్యాయం చేసినట్లే అవుతుంది. ఒక్కొక్కరికి తప్పని సరిగా 5 ఎకరాలకు తక్కువలేకుండా ఉండేటట్లుగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆలోచించాలి. ఈ భూముల గ్రాంట్ల విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం వారివివరకిచ్చిన order లిన్ని cancel చేసి నిరుపేదలై సాగు చేస్తూన్న హరిజనులకే యివ్వాలని కోరుతూ యితటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

